REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,387.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage

343

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance* ...	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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fine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...	8 As. per Line.
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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Heasman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY ...	19	Leave Colombo ...	28
,, Ratnagherry ...	20	,, Galle ...	29
,, Vingorla ...	20		Nov.
,, Carwar ...	21	,, Negapatam ...	1
,, Mangalore ...	22	,, Madras ...	3
,, Cannanore ...	23	,, Coconada ...	5
,, Tellicherry ...	23	,, Vizagapatam ...	6
,, Calicut ...	24	,, Bimlipatam ...	6
,, Beypore ...	24	,, Gopaulpore ...	7
,, Cochin ...	25	,, False Point ...	8
,, Alleppy ...	26	Arrive CALCUTTA ...	10
,, Tuticorin ...	27		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N-ilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Colombo may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIÂ KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAUDUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. E. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th October, 1872, at noon.

	Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY ...	11	Leave BUSREH ...	30
Arrive Kurrachee ...	14	Arrive Fao ...	30
,, Gwadur ...	16		Nov.
,, Muscat ...	20	,, Bushire ...	1
,, Bunder Abbas ...	20	,, Linga ...	6
,, Linga ...	22	,, Bunder Abbas ...	8
,, Bahrein ...	24	,, Muscat ...	10
,, Bushire ...	24	,, Gwadur ...	12
,, Fao ...	26	,, Kurrachee ...	14
,, BUSREH ...	27	BOMBAY ...	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known S.S. TAPTEE, C. D. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for Surat on FRIDAY the 11th instant, at 11 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	,, 3 8
Third Class	,, 1 8
Horses	,, 4 0
Carriages...	,, 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

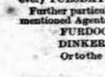
FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,769 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on the 12th October. This Steamer has good accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste ...	£40	£19-0
To Port Said ...	£30	£14-6
To Suez... ...	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden ...	£22	£15	£4	
Suez ...	36	22	8	
Port Said ...	38	24	8	
Alexandria ...	40	25	9-10	Without Food.
Messina ...	50	34	14	
Naples ...	50	34	14	
Leghorn ...	50	34	14	Including Victuals.
Genoa ...	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)...	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th September 1871.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 14th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. NUBIA, (2,085 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will Leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain J. M. Rogers, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

THE WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., at their Room in Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned Goods, viz. :—

A case of scented soap, 3 cases of toys and imitation fruits in glass domes and stands, work boxes, concertinas, plated ice pitchers, a crate of cups and saucers, children's velocipedes, 2 rolls of India rubber sheets, 2 cases of cotton socks and stockings, 2 Musical boxes, silk and embroidered native cloths and caps, &c.

An invoice of spare cut and engraved globes for kero-ine lamps.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, T. Cloths, Dhoties, Handkerchiefs, Chints, Scarfs, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1872.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY at GIRGAUM.

On THURSDAY, the 24th day of October 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 29th day of October 1869, and on account and at the risk of Ruttonjee Cowasjee Mistry, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned property, namely :

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or an oart called Motty Churney together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises consisting of 4 stories standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar in the town of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq., on the west by the property belonging to Dossabhoy Jamsheejee Mistry, on the north by the public road called Churney Road, and on the south by the property belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday Esq., and registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 45 and in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 41, and which the said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff Shapoorjee Framjee Rustomjee Burjorjee Chenoy, Maneckbai widow of Manekjee Lungra, deceased and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdass, the Mortgagee Solicitors at their Office in Apollo Street or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY NEXT, the 14th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
1 set Photographic Apparatus, consisting of 1 Camera and 2 Lenses, by Ross, (double combination and tripled), Dipping Bath, Dipper Developing Cups, Sen-sulizing Toning and Fixing Dishes, Measures, Weights, Frames, &c.
1 Outdoor Photographic Tent, with Orange glass.
1 Hogskin Saddle with Bridle.
A quantity of Furniture of a Gentleman who has left Bombay, comprising, Round, Dining, and Washing Tables, Conversation Couches, Chiffoniers, Clothes Press, Iron Rocking, American Lady's and Arm Chairs, Folding Screen, Iron double Cot, Dressing Glass, Che-t of Drawers, Baba Cot, &c.
35 bags Calcutta Biscuits.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR BATAVIA.

(To leave on or about the 18th Current.)

THE First-class Italian Steamer EMELIA, Captain Capperina. This Steamer has excellent First and Second Class accommodation, as well as a comfortable Spar Deck for Third Class Passengers. For passages apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th October 1872.

THE S.S. PESHAWUR, from SUEZ, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. PEKIN, from Southampton, 12th September 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. MONGOLIA, from Southampton, 5th September 1872.
S.S. ISTERIAN, from Liverpool, 10th September 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine for the PURCHASE of ONE or MORE IRON BARGES of the undermentioned dimensions, viz :—

Length ...	46 feet.
Breadth ...	14 ,,
Depth ...	4 ,, 3 inches.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th October 1872.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited). —NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHARE-HOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of the Company, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

1. To receive and adopt the Accounts made up to 30th June last.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee, who retires by rotation, but who offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
[Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th October 1872.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a GAME PLAYED at the Bandstand TO-NIGHT. PLAY to commence at a quarter-past five.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—ATHLETIC SPORTS will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., when the following Programme will be carried out :—

1.—110 Yards (Handicap) Race (open to members of any recognised Club in Bombay).
2.—200 Yards Race, for Soldiers and Sailors.
1st Price... ... ... Rs. 15
2nd ,, ... 5
3.—Half-mile Handicap (open to members of any recognised Club in Bombay).
4.—Dhobies' or Bheesties' Bullock Race, to be ridden by Sailors of H. M.'s Navy.
1st Price... ... ... Rs. 15
2nd ,, ... 5 lbs. of Tobacco.
Last man in, 1 lb. of Tobacco.
5.—120 Yards Hurdle Race.
6.—Three-legged Race.
7.—Sack Race. Open to all.
NOTICE.—This is the last day on which entries can be received

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Fort.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XI. and XII. Victoria Chapter XXI., and of RUTTONJEE DUDJEE BOTTLEWALA, who was lately trading in Bombay as a Merchant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition by MOOLTANMULL ODDAYRAM, the Moonim in Bombay of BUCHRAJ RAMSOOK, residing in Indore, and carrying on business at Indore and Oojun, under the name of BIJNATH BUCHRAJ, and at Bombay under the name of SHRICRISTN CHUTOORBHOOJ, by means of his said Moonim, Mo-itanmull Oodayram, a Creditor, praying for an adjudication in Insolvency under the said Act against the abovenamed Ru tonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, verified by the affidavit of the said Mo itanmull Oodayram, was presented to this Honourable Court on the Tenth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, and that the matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on WEDNESDAY, the Sixteenth day of October instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 10th day of October 1872.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 10th day of October 1872.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very fav urable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,

duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

WANTED.

FORT.—BOARD and RESIDENCE is offered to ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN in a house pleasantly situated. Address "G. W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, 40 or 50 H. P. ENGINE, with Pumping Connections and Appliances. Also 200 to 300 feet of 12" PUMPS, adaptable to Mining purposes. State where to be seen, condition, and price to CHAS. MAYNARD, Esq., Mining Engineer and Agent of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co., Gadawarra, Central Provinces.

NOTICES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The full Accounts of this Company in the form required by the "Life Assurance Act of 1870" are published annually. Copies of the Report and Balance-sheet, together with a classified list of Policies in force (by which intending Assurers are enabled to estimate the prospective liabilities of the Company) and every information, may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

19th August 1872.

THE ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the Seventeenth day of October, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., for the purpose of having an Account laid before the Shareholders by the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding of the Company has been conducted, and of hearing any explanation which may be given by the Liquidators ; and NOTICE is also given, that at such Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—"That the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Asiatic Trading Company shall be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co."—Dated this 16th day of September 1872.

LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BOTLEBOYE,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, SHIPPING, AND FORWARDING AGENCY, BOMBAY,

UNDERTAKE on behalf of themselves and of COCKBURN'S UNITED SERVICE AGENCY SOCIETY, to transport parcels to and from England at the following unprecedented low and easily calculated rates, *which must be prepaid*, viz., for each lb. or fraction of a lb. Re. 1, provided that they do not measure more than at the rate of one cubic foot for each three pounds of weight, when they will be charged for at the rate of Rs. 3 per cubic foot or fraction of a cubic foot.

Parcels for shipment to England should be forwarded to the Elphinstone L. S. & F. Agency, opposite the Custom House, Bombay, and those for shipment to India, China, or Australia should be sent to Cockburn's U. S. Agency, 41, Haymarket, London, S.W., at least three days before the despatch of the Mail by which it is desired they should be forwarded.

Full particulars concerning the disposal of the parcels, including a declaration of their contents and value must accompany each.

F. MOOLJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Wesepa. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Transport Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TIMBER SALES will take place in the above Ghaut Depots of the Kanara Zilla in the month of December next.

2nd. The sale at the Halleal Depot, in the Soopa Talooka, will commence on MONDAY, the 9th December 1872.

3rd. The sale at the Yellapoor Depot, in the Yellapoor Talooka, will commence on MONDAY, the 6th January 1873.

4th. The sale at the Kaisor Depot, in the Sirsy Talooka, will take place on MONDAY, the 20th January 1873.

5th. The probable quantity of Timber that will be put up for sale is as follows :—

Talooka and Depot.	Teak.		Black-wood.		Jungle-wood.		Teak small wood.		Teak Poles.	
	Logs.	Candies.	Logs.	Candies.	Logs.	Candies.	Logs.	Candies.	Logs.	Candies.
Soopa Talooka, Halleal Depot	6,876	7,189	329	331	2,094	2,718	2,378	389	1,800	474
Yellapoor Talooka, Yellapoor Depot	1,529	1,533	3	6	2,287	2,681	...	...	...	...
Yellapoor Talooka, Kirwutty Dep t.	199	168	21	10	271	235	...	...	...	...
Sirsy Talooka, Kaisor Depot	614	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsy Talooka Singinhully Depot ...	94	98	...	...	1,521	1,688	...	...	...	...
Total...	9,312	9,462	353	347	6,173	7,342	2,378	389	1,800	474

6th. The Timber will be put up in lots, of which the computed measurements as preserved in the Government accounts will be stated. Bids must be made by the Lot and not by the Candy. No disputes regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.

7th. The Timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.

8th. A deposit of 15 per cent. must be made on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money paid within two months from the date of sale, failing which, interest will be charged at the rate of (12) twelve annas per (100) one hundred Rupees per month.

9th. No Timber can be removed till the whole of the purchase money is paid.

10th. All Timber must be removed from the Depots and Branch Depots before the 31st March 1873, failing which a rent of (1) one anna per mensem per piece will be cha ged.

11th. If the Timber is not removed and the full price, and such rent on the purchase money, as may become due under rule 8th above, paid by the 1st July 1873, it will be forfeited, as well as the amount deposited, and the Timber re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

W. PEYTON, Major,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.

Conservator's Office, Southern Division, Camp Belgaum, 9th October 1872.

TIMBER SALE IN CANARA, BELOW GHAUT DEPOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undermentioned TIMBER, the property of Government, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in November and December 1872, at the Ports of Karwar, Gungawally and Soonksal :—

Depots.	Teak best Southern.		Black-wood.		Jungle-wood.		Fire-wood.		Date of Sale.
	Logs.	Candies.	Logs.	Candies.	Logs.	Candies.	Logs.	Tons	
Karwar ...	1,495	3,300	33	44	458	1,473	170	...	Nov. 25th.
Gungawally ...	166	145	33	29	5	8	...	...	Dec. 9th.
Soonksal ...	50	23	...	...	1,100	1,472	...	...	Dec. 2nd.
Total...	1,701	3,539	66	73	1,563	2,953	170		

The whole will be arranged in convenient lots and put up for sale at a moderate upset price.

Terms.—On the day of sale the buyer to deposit 15 per cent. of the purchase money.

The balance of sale price is due on or before the 1st March 1873. All the lots to be removed from the Depots before the 1st April 1873.

Further particulars of sale and rules may be obtained at the Offices of the Superintendent of Timber Depots, Karwar, and the Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Honore.

W. PEYTON, Major,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.

Conservator's Office, Southern Division, Camp Belgaum, 5th October 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 14th October next, for the conveyance hence to the Andamans of about NINETY-FIVE NATIVE CONVICTS, more or less, with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which letter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel ; the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Andamans.

3. Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles handed over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of provisions during the voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts," should be superscribed on the Covers of Tenders.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering, will have to convey, free of charge, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of clothing, drinking and cooking pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE,
Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th September 1872.

LAMPS ! LAMPS ! !

FOR
KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN,
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

Everything appertaining to this Trade.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

Birmingham—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.
ENTESS OF THE CELEBRATED "ECLIPSE."
NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

NOTICES.

ITALIAN BAND.—An Italian Band has just arrived in Bombay under the direction of Professor ANTONTO RICCI, who will be happy to give Musical Lessons, particularly for playing the Flute. Balls and Evening Parties attended on reasonable terms.

Address—No. 34, Kalbadevie Road.

E. HEINS, ORGANIST, Cathedral, Bombay, TUNER and REPAIRER of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, etc. Lessons given on the Organ, Piano, or Harmonium.

28, MEADOW STREET.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England, at 20s. per cwt. ; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have ; they keep well in any climate, heat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined ; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *World*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." 5 cwt., packed in a case, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt. ; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.

Address—SPRATT'S PATENT,
HENRY STREET, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their might may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER,

FOR THE

HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c. ; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF
TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!

Passengers from out-stations, Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.,
can provide themselves best with
AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS;
Folding Chairs :
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality :
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c. :
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Curie Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce :
Infants' & Invalids' Foods :
Nursery Lamps and Appliances :
LUNCHEON BASKETS :
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks :
PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks :
STATIONERY;
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes Writing Cases, &c., &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes ; Pommade, &c.
WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description of the best brands
from
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT :—Opposite the Post Office, and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.

BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT :—Opposite the Byculla, and near to the Adelphi Hotels,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine, in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce are not being of uniform strength, has induced Morson & Son to compound their preparation. Sold in 1-oz., 1, and 2-o

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The market for steamer freights was extremely depressed yesterday in consequence of a rumour having been spread that the Austrian Lloyds had determined upon running a weekly line of steamers between Bombay and Trieste. We are assured on the highest authority that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour.

Inquiries for Bank of Bombay, 2nd issue, at higher rates. Land and Spinning shares steady. Government Paper closed declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nr. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	75
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	717½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ess. Issue	223½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
27,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	102 x. d.
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 5th Oct. 1872.

Open 1,266½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	75,424	14	3
Merchandize	1,59,544	11	6
Electric Telegraph	834	12	0
Earth Trains	597	8	0
Total Rs.	2,16,421	13	9
Corresponding week last year open 1,266½ miles Total Rs	2,85,239	4	2
Decrease Rs.	68,817	6	5

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 5th October 1872.

Open 326½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	22,756	0	0
Merchandize	6,978	0	0
Electric Telegraph	525	0	0
Total Rs.	30,259	0	0
Corresponding week in October 1871. Open 326½ Miles.			
Coaching	31,069	0	0
Merchandize	47,813	0	0
Electric Telegraph	460	0	0
Total Rs.	79,342	0	0
Decrease	49,087	0	0

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron ships Cotton; Wooden ships; Myrabolms & Colr bdls; Seeds	£2; £2; £1 17s. 6d.; £1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamer	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2
China	Steamer Cotton; Opium; Sailing Ships	Rs. 7 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest Rs. 45 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Peshawur (s)	White	Suez, Sept. 28.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Mandvie Oct. 7.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Surat, Oct. 9.
	Riverton	Howe	London, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Mula (s)	Hanna	Malabar Coast.
	Ferishta De Dumaan	Marcel	Cht agoag?
	Bagdad (s)	Sel	Calcutta.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Surat.
	Kur achee (s)	Henderson	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Leith, to L. M. S. in via Colombo.
Steamer Indus, to Malta.
St amer Pearl, to Cu ch
Steamer Taptee, to Surat.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 6 Cosmopolite ..... Point de Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 6 Coda Bux ..... Calcutta.

BUSHIRE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10 Turkish Man of War, Brousa, from Bombay.
10 Steamer Cashmere, from Bombay.
13 Steamer Koina, Merchant vessel, from Bombay.
19 Mail Steamer Cashmere, from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6 Mail Steamer Euphrates, to Bombay.
11 Mail Steamer Cashmere, to Busreh.
14 Turkish Man of War, Brousa, to Busreh.
14 Steamer Koina to Busreh.

VESSEL IN HARBOUR.

Mail Steamer Cashmere.

MUSCAT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 14 H. M. S. Lynx, from a cruise.
15 Ship Prince of Wales, from Zanzibar.
19 Mail Steamer India, from Bombay.
22 ship Tavia Topan, from Zanzibar.
23 Ship John Worcester, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 12 Mail Steamer Euphrates, to Bombay.
20 Mail Steamer India, to Persian Gulf,

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27 Amalia, s.s., Joy, Calcutta.
27 Provence, M. M., s.s., Macaire, Marseilles.
29 Briton, H. M. S., Fellows, Schiesil.
29 Sumatra, s.s., Anderson, Calcutta, with mail,
29 Ionia, s.s., Stewart, Bombay, with mail.
29 Ravenna, s.s., Soutcovoy, Odessa.
30 Menzaleh, M. M., s.s., Maurea, Marseilles.
30 Ava, M. M., s.s., DeGirard, Shanghai.
30 City of Oxford, s.s., Hardie, Calcutta.
Oct. 1 Oxfordshire, s.s., C. F. Jones, London, passed to Colombo.
1 Windsor Castle, s.s., ——, London, passed to Calcutta.
3 Emirne, M. M., s.s., Buron, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28 Amalia, s.s., Joy, London.
28 Provence, M. M., s.s., Macaire, China.
29 Sumatra, s.s., Anderson, Suez, with mail.
30 Ionia, s.s., Stewart, Suez.
Oct. 1 Menzaleh M. M., s.s., Maurea, China.
1 City of Oxford, s.s., Hardie London.
1 Ava, M. M., s.s., Degirard, Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Sept. 9 Tete, s.s., Amera', from Lisbon.
9 Penna, s.s., War, from Li bon.
19 Dacca, ship, Allan, from Cardiff.
21 Achilles, ship, Turn in, from Cardiff.
24 Kwantung, H. M. S., Elton, from Guardiful.
29 Briton, H. M. S., Fellows, from Schi-sil.
Oct. 3 Emirne, M. M., s.s., Buron, from Mauritius.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST via SUEZ CANAL.

Names.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Lord of the Isles	1097	Penang	Sept. 18
Una	1097	Bombay	Sept. 21
Astra	1921	Calcutta	Sept. 21
Hydaspes	2617	Bombay	Sept. 21
Drummond Castle	2000	Bombay	Sept. 21
Viceroy	2477	Madras	Sept. 25
Adrian	2279	Bombay	Sept. 28
York shire	2773	Calcutta	Sept. 28
Victoria	1247	Calcutta	Oct. 2
Nicaragua	3763	Bombay	Oct. 3
Coonada	850	Kurr-chee	Oct. 10
Rinaldo	1840	Bombay	Oct. 10
Galler of Lorne	1293	Penang	Oct. 12
Santho	1897	Cal utta	Oct. 12
Khedive	3742	Bombay	Oct. 17
Pekin	3277	Bo-bay	Nov. 2
Gresham	1800	Calcutta	Dec. 7

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Leith (s), 3,761 bundles iron hoops, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.; 76 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhussein Goolamhusein.

FROM LONDON.

Cospatrick (s), 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Glenesse, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Lammermuir (s), 5 cases beer, Monherjee and Eduljee Rezonjee; 11 cases oilmanstore, 5 cases cheese, and 2 cases ham, W. Watson & Co.; 5 cases whiskey, Bomanjee Manockjee Funtbooja; 10 cases cheese, Hirjeewanji Cassumjee; 20 cases coaches, Cassom Adoolymo; 5 cases cheese, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia & Co.; 62 cases beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 49 cases provisions and 1 case gun-lock, Co.; 1 cases brass wire, rubber tyabally; 3 cases paper and 2 cases printed books, Bhicoo Sa ba & Co.; 176 cases beer, Jivanjee Rustomjee & Co.; 6 packages paper and 2 cases printing materials, &c., T. Moolje e and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Glenesse, 25 cases brandy, F. Adesjee.

DAILY EXPORTS —10TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hidalgo (s), 23½ bales cotton, 1 trunk jee Cullianjee; 47 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 90 bales wool, Jeewan Ghella; 10 bales wool, Ishugwanbs Bhowanbhoy; 75 bales cotton, Kessowjee Koondi; 29 bales cotton, Chapsey Versey; 47 bales cotton, Sawtoond Chanar.
Nubia (s), 2 bales wool, Jeoobh Sawoo & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nubia (s), 29 bundles hides Woomer Hoosin; 178 pieces E. teeth, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy; 3 bundles canes, Somar Abdoola & Co.; 5 cases hawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 7 bales cocoa wood, Hurjeebhoy Jumal; 18 bundle hides, J. Goolamhoosein; 5 bundle hides, H. Wonsan; 3 bundle skins, H. Ali; 6 bales hides C.M.A. Mahidin; 18 bundles skins, M. N yna; 36 b gs coffee, H. A. samal & Co.
Letha (s), 190 ons old iron, Emil Brandenburg.

FOR HAVRE.

Nubia (s), 109 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Nubia (s), 9 bales hides and skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Nubia (s), 2 bundles patch leaves, 1 box musk leather, and 2 bundles shawls, Cayamally Tyabally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Milbanke (s), 16 bundles fishmaws, and 100 bundles sharkfins, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 17 bales cotton, Tarachund C illaram; 34 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 5 chests M. opium, Ardaseer Burjorjee Mody & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market opened to-day as firm as it was when it closed on account of the demise of Maharaj Runchorlal, but he dulness show is a disposition to purchase owing to the Dusera holiday. The business done in the bazaar has been on a smaller scale than what it was during several days back, but in prices we have no change to report. First holders continue firm and generally show very little disposition to effect sales at the offers made by the dealers. The following are our quotations:—

Grey shirtings	40 inch	39	yds.	6	lbs.	Rs.	4	4	0	to Rs.	4 4 6
"	"	40	"	39	"	7	"	"	4	11	0 to " 4 12 0
"	"	40	"	39	"	8½	"	"	5	3	0 to " 5 9 0
"	"	45	"	39	"	7	"	"	4	15	0 to " 5 0 0
"	"	45	"	39	"	8	"	"	5	8	0 to " 5 10 0
"	"	45	"	39	"	9	"	"	6	6	0 to " 6 8 0
" Printers	26	"	30	"	3	"	"	"	2	5	6 to " 2 6 0
" Madapolams	32	"	24	"	2½	"	"	"	1	12	0
"	"	32	"	24	"	3	"	"	2	2	0 to " 2 2 6
"	"	50	"	24	"	5½	"	"	3	11	6 to " 3 12 0
" Jaconets	40	"	29	"	2½	"	"	"	1	13	6 to " 1 14 0
"	"	40	"	30	"	2½	"	"	2	0	0 to " 2 2 6
"	"	45	"	29	"	2½	"	"	2	6	0 to " 2 6 6

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40	inch	39	yds.	6	lbs.	Rs.	4	4	0
500	"	"	"	40	"	39	"	8½	"	5	8
1,000	"	"	"	40	"	39	"	8½	"	5	10
1,500	"	"	" (cons.)	40	"	39	"	6½	"	4	6
500	"	"	" (fine)	45	"	39	"	9	"	6	9
500	"	"	" (,,)	45	"	39	"	8	"	5	11
500	"	"	Longcloths	40	"	36	"	9	"	5	3
1,200	"	"	Mulls (G.E.)	40	"	21	"	2½	"	2	4
4 0	"	"	Dhoties	45	"	10	"		"	1	11
2,500	"	"	T. Cloths	32	"	24	"	7	"	4	6

COTTON.

The following purchases are reported:—
50 candies Old Dhollera ..... at Rs. 213
25 " " Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 201

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 10.

Jones, Captain, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Broome, Lieut., 2nd Bengal Battalion, on duty, from Madras.
Ogilvie, Surg., Med Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 10.

West, Capt., R.A., on duty, to Cannanore.
Haywood, Capt., Infantry, on leave, to Poona.
Ogilvie, Surg., Med Staff, from leave, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 8th October, 1872.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave:—

56TH FOOT—Capt. W. F. H. Jones, from 5th to 30th October 1872, on privilege leave.

Lt. Bennett 83rd Foot, has permission to rejoin his Company with the detachment of that Corps, at Bombay.

Lt. Bennett, will travel by railway at the public expense.

Poona, 9th October 1872.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters and with reference to G. O. C. No. 403 of 22nd June last, Capt. W. J. Finch will, on completion of the course of the Veterinary School, Poona, proceed and join the Southern Division R. H. A., Ahmednuggur, for duty until further orders.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 9th October, 1872.

The C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—
19th Regt N. I.—Lt. B. G. Humfrey, S. C., to officiate as Adjt. during the absence on furlough of Capt. Durie, or until further orders dated 1st Oct. 1872.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
Royal Artillery.—Lt F. O. Foote (B. Bat. 18t Brig.) from 30th Aug. 1872 to 28th Feb. 1873 in England on medical certificate.
2nd Regt. Lt.-Col.—Major S. W. D. Stevens, for 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay on medical certificate.
Staff Corps.—Lt. J. M. Health (Adj. 29th N. I.) from 15th Oct. to 13th Nov. 1872, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under G. O. No. 35 of 1870:—
Lt. H. F. E. Lucas, S. C., Adjt., 2nd Sind R. regt.

The following adjustments of rank are made subject to H.M.'s approval, in succession to Major T. J. Holland, C.B., Cadre 13th N. I., and 1 apt. T. A. Buchanan, General List, retired:—
Genl. List Inf.—Capt. Reginald Hennell to rank from the 4th Feb. 1871.
Capt. Walter Stewart Hore to rank from the 21st Feb. 1871.
Capt. William Laing to rank from the 25th March 1871.
Capt. Malcolm Wilkinson Stevens to rank from the 19th Aug. 1871.
Capt. Charles Theodore Eschalaz to rank from the 24th Oct. 1871.
Capt. William Cunningham Morris to rank from the 31st Oct. 1871.
Capt. Charles James Abbott Yates to rank from the 8th March 1872.
Capt. George Robinson Bridge Drummond to rank from the 12th March 1872.

Capt. H. D. Catheart, S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years.

Capt. W. H. Ross, S. C., Brig. Major, Poona, is allowed furlough (medical certificate) to Europe for two years.

Capt. J. Philips, S. C., 1st Squad., Sub., Poona Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of depart re about the end of the current or beginning of next month.

Major H. P. Close, S. C., 2nd in Comd., 5th Ben. Goorkha Regt., is allowed furlough to Europe for two y ars

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bom. S. C. with effect fr m the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of S ate for India.

Lt. Robert Locke Rice, of the R. A., Asst. Supt. Berar Revenue Survey, 20th April 870.

The provisions of the G. O. by H. E. the C.-in-C. in India, dated 22nd Aug. 1872, No. 223, are made applicable to the Army of this Presidency.

The undermentioned Medical Officer having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeon from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—
Asst. Surg. Henry Alfred Lewis, 1st Oct. 1872.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. B. Reid, an Asst. Collr. and Mag. F. P. in the Khandeish Dis., is invested with powers under Act IX. of 1860, in that district.

Mr. T. Monck Mason, an Asst. Collr. and a Mag. F. P. in the Tanna Dist., is, so long as he is employed in that district, invested with powers, under sec. 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than the s of a Magistrate

Mr. Mason is also invested with powers under Act IX. of 1860, in the Tanna district.

Under Act XIII. of 1859, the Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Mason, Mag. F. P. in the Tanna district, to exercise the powers vested in a Mag. of Police by the said Act.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. Andre to be Asst. Collr. of Tanna.

Mr. Rungrao Bhimajee is confirmed as 5th grade Dy. Collr. at Colaba.

Mr. Dhondoo Crushna to officiate as Huzoor Dy. Collr. of Ratnagherry, and his name to stand at the bottom of the list of Ag. Dy. Collectors.

Mr. Rungrao Bhimajee, Huzoor Dy. Collr., Colaba, is allowed an extension, for two months, of the leave of absence granted to him under Govt. Order of 22nd July last.

Mr. Narayen Gunnesh Satey, Dist. Dy. Collr., Tanna, was allowed leave of absence on medical certificate from the 28th March to 13th June 1872.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. Whiting, C.E., received charge of the office of Ex. Engr. for Irrigation, Poona, from Capt. Buckle, R.E., on the afternoon of the 14th Sept. 1872.

Mr. J. C. Pottinger, Asst. Engr., was appointed to act as Ex. Engr. for Irrigation, Khandeish, from the 16th July to 24th Aug. 1872, both days inclusive.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 5.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. P. D. Henderson, cadre, 2nd Regt., Madras L. C., to be an attache in the Foreign Depy. with effect from 23rd May 1871.

Mr. C. E. Buckland, B.C.S., to be an attache in the Foreign Dept. with effect from 17th Nov. 1871.

The Rajah of Nattore to be an attache in the Foreign Dept. with effect from the 13th June 1872.

Capt. V. E. Law, Genl. List, Madras Cavalry, to be an attache in the Foreign Dept. with effect from 1st July 1872.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart is appointed to officiate in the fourth class of the Financial Dept. with effect from the 25th Sept. 1872.

Mr. E. W. S. Lovin, Offg. Asst to the Commr. of Paper Currency, Bombay, to be also Offg. Asst. to the Accts. Genl., Bombay.

Mr. H. A. Mangles, Offg. Comptroller Genl. and Head Commr. of the Dept. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the date on which he may be relieved of his pr sent duties by Mr. H. D. Sandeman.

Lt. Adelbert Cecil Talbot, of the Ben. S. C., Squad. Sub., 2nd Cav., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs, for four months

Major John Palmer Turton, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regt., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 152 of the 15th Feb. 1872, the fol owing paragraph of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 151, dated the 31st July 1872, is published for general information:—

Para. 4. Lt. J. M. Morgan, R.E., appeared before the medical b ard on the 18th Jan. 1872, and, on their recommendation, he was granted six months' leave of absence.

The following Order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to the undermentioned officer:—

Capt. Felicis Eddowes Hastings, of the Genl. List, Inf., Qr. Mr., 2nd Sikh Pri. Punjab Frontier Force, for two years.

The following promotion and alterations of rank are made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Genl. List, Cavalry.—Lt. (Capt. in Staff Corps) J. Colledge to be Capt. from 21st Aug. 1872, vice Capt. (Bt. Lt.-Col.) C. Batchelor, cadre of the 3rd European L. C., promoted.

Genl. List, Cavalry.—Capt. Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang, from 8th April 1871, vice Capt. E. G. Loch, 20th Hussars, cadre of the late 2nd European L. C., transferred to the Staff Corps.

Capt. Charles Walter Campbell from 17th Jan. 1872, vice Capt. R. T. H. Lang, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. George Woodward Willock, from 14th Feb. 1872, vice Capt. C. W. Campbell, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. Martin Augustus Moore, from 24th Feb. 1872, vice Capt. G. W. Willock, whose rank has been altered.

Capt. Ernest Henry Curtis, from 1st May 1872, vice Capt. M. J. Moore, whose rank has been altered.

The under-mentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Capt., from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan. 1851, subject to H. M.'s approval:—
Ben. S. C.—Lt. (Bt. Capt.) Duncan George Pitcher, 30th June 1872.

Supernumerary Surg. Charles Edwin Reddock, of the Medl Dept., is brought on the establ. of Surgs. to fill an existing vacancy.

Capt. Montague Charles Perreau, of the Bengal S. C., Dy. Pay M., in charge Account Branch of the office of the Comptroller of Mily. Accts., is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years.

H. E. the Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

NAGPORE VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

To be Hony. Col.—Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S., Chief Commr. Central Provinces, vice Lt.-Col. R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I. V.C., late Offg. Chief Commissioner.

The following paragraphs of a military letter from H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, No. 167, dated the 22nd Aug. 1872, are published for general information:—

1.—The following candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Asst. Surgs. on the Ben. Establ., their commissions as such bearing date 30th March 1872, viz.:—
Alexander Crombie, M.D.*; William Reed Murphy; Charles Henry Joubert, M.D.; Ebenezer Geor Russell; John Scully; Geoffrey Craythorne Hall; Gopaul Chunder Roy, M.D.; Adam Scott Reid, M.D.; George Watson, M.D.; William Andrew Durnford Fasken, M.D.*; Edward Lawrie, M.D.; Joseph Wilson, M.D., John Alfred Thomas Lang; Edward Mulvany; John Manock Zorab, M.B.; Russick Lall Dutt, M.D.; Girdhari Lall Daphtary, M.D.; Arthur Thomas Beveridge Bookey; Alexander M'Gregor; James Young, M.D.; Joshua Duke; Bankabehari Gupta; John M'Conaghey, M.D.; E ward Palmer; Alfred Henry Williams, M.D.; Robert Andrew Kerr Holmes, M.D.; John Edward Charnock Fr ser; and David Edward Tyrrell Lombard.

2.—If accommodation be available, they will be provided with passages on board one of H. M.'s troop-ships

3.—They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their rel ase at Netley, from the 20th March 1872 to the 3rd Aug., inclusive

The under-mentioned officers are admitted to the Beni. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Ens. (now Lt.) Edward Wilcock Chalmers, of the 1st Batn., 11th Regt. and Squad Subn., 17th Genl. Cav., 25th Feb. 1871.

Lt. William Henry Salmon, of the 109th Foot, 1st Wing Subn., 41st (The Gwalior) Regt. of N. I., 8th Sept. 1871.

Ens. (now Lt.) E. W. Ch lmers, of the 1st Batn., 11th Foot, 2nd Squad. Subn. 17th Ben. Cav., admitted to the Ben. S. C. in G. G. O. No. 1064 of this date, will rank as Lt. in that corps under the oper tion of para. 84 of G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 25th Feb 1871, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The under-m tioned officers of the Ben. S. C., having completed the usual service, are promoted to the rank of Capt., from the date specified, under the provisions of G. O. No. 808 of the 26th Sept. 1868, subject to H. 's approval:—
Lt. William Thom Stuart and Chas l John Walter, 2nd Oct. 1872.

The under-mentioned officer of the S. C., having completed five years' service as substantive Lt.-Col., is promoted to the rank of Col. by Bt., from the date specified:—
Lt.-Col. William Calcott Clarke, Mad. S. C., 3rd Oct. 1872.

The under-mentioned officer of the Ben. S. C., having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified:—
Capt. William Garrow Waterfield, 3rd Oct. 1872.

The services of Asst. Surg. W. D. Stewart, of the Medl. Dept., Civil Asst. Surg. of Jeesore, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The G. G. O. No. 968 of the 25th Sept. 1872, appointing Lt., Col. T. E. Gordon, of the Ben. S. C., to be 1st Asst. Adj. Gen. is hereby cancelled.

* Have already been appointed to Bengal.

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THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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THE MANAGER OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* will feel obliged if the party to whom he lately sent a file of the *Gazette* for August will return the same without delay.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Arrangements have been made, by which on and after MONDAY, 7th October, PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES can be CONVEYED in one day between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Par and Orouga Rivers.

The Mail Train service continues suspended, and Trains will run between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, until further notice as follows, calling at all Stations:—

	Mail. Time.		Mail. Time.
Bombay	A.M. Dep. 7-50	Ahmedabad	A.M. Dep. 8-15
Surat	P.M. Arr. 7-45	Surat	P.M. Arr. 5-15
Surat	A.M. Dep. 8-30	Surat	A.M. Dep. 8-15
Ahmedabad	P.M. Arr. 5-25	Bombay	P.M. Arr. 8-20

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th October 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CLEVELAND—September 17th, at 27, Medina Villas, Brighton, the wife of Henry Cleveland, Esq., Solicitor, &c., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BECKE—October 9th, at Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of John Becke, Esq., Captain Bombay Army, of a daughter.
HYNES—October 9th, at "Rose Cottage," Mount Road, Mazagon, Mrs. George J. Hynes, of a son.
RAMSAY—October 10th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of W. Ramsay, C.S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—October 2nd, at Mooltan, the wife of C. G. C. Davis, Accountant Indus Valley State Railway, of a son.
PRATT—October 6th, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of H. J. Pratt, of a daughter.
POTTER—October 3rd, at Kurrachee, the wife of Mr. J. D. S. Potter, Inspector Kurrachee Municipality, of a son.
SEALY—October 4th, at Cochin, the wife of Alfred Forbes Sealy, Esq., Head Master of the High School, Ernacollam, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COLLISS—October 8th, at Allahabad, N. W. P., James Stephen Collis, Esq., Indigo Planter and Zemindar, of paralysis, aged 62 years 9 months and 11 days.
DODSWORTH—September 28th, at Landour, suddenly, of paralysis of the brain, Mr. W. T. Dodsworth, late Executive Engineer, and Superintendent Land Measurements, Ganges Canal aged fifty-seven years and four months.
HARGER—October 4th, at Jullunder, Amelia, the infant daughter of Captain J. Harger, aged 18 days.
McCHEANE—October 6th, at Gonarapore, Henry Saddler McCheane, Esq., Deputy Inspector, Inland Customs.
MADRAS—September 30th, at Meerut, Lieut. Alleyn Evanson Madras, Pension Establishment, aged 63 years 2 months and 6 days, youngest son of the late John Henry Madras, Rector of the Parish of Aglish, County Cork, Ireland.
STEPHENSON—October 5th, at 17, Ryd Street, Calcutta Lucy, the beloved wife of the Rev. John Stephenson, Chaplain of St. John's Church.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1872.

WHETHER for good or ill, the Municipal Bill may now be accepted as an accomplished fact, for it is not likely that any material changes will be permitted during the third reading. In this Bill is seen all the wisdom of our local legislature in their capacity of law makers. Whether they quite understand how to apply the municipal law in this country may well be doubted, for the bill pleases nobody but those who have passed it. Is it that the people of Bombay do not know their own wants? Are they usually a people difficult to please? Is the general cry that goes forth about a too heavy taxation spurious or true? We offer these questions for the consideration of the Council, assured that they embrace very much that should be known and understood by those who are preparing a law for the good government of the city. We are quite aware that one great feature of the discontent so openly expressed regarding the new bill is associated with the constitution of the municipality, and the leaders of this discontent with few exceptions belong to the wealthier classes of natives. The general body of Europeans and the masses of the people, although by no means enamoured of the proposed constitution, do not care so much what form of municipal government is established, as they do about the other sections of the bill. The Europeans laugh at the constitutional clauses and are ready to ridicule the members for Girgaum, Camatteepoora, and Chuckla, whoever they may be. The natives look upon the franchise as a piece of nonsense too childish to be seriously regarded. We confess that we look forward to the elections to the Corporation with much misgiving. These elections promise to be both instructive and amusing, and if the Hon. Mr. Tucker will only favour the city with his presence during the *tamasha*, he will learn exactly how the constitutional part of his bill has been received. The election of representatives in any form of government must always create excitement, but when a people have prepared themselves to regard a particular election with disfavour, and to laugh at the whole proceedings, the chances of securing a good candidate in any electoral district are exceedingly small. The man who can remain unmoved under abuse actually shrinks under ridicule. How far the voters and the mob are prepared to carry their fun we cannot precisely say, but that the business of the elections will be at all serious we do not believe. What then is likely to happen?

The constitution that is offered is disliked, and the best men will probably decline to enter the Corporation. There are not wanting evidences of this feeling all around us. Government doubtless are aware of this, and take secrecy in the persuasion that it does not matter a straw who may be elected to the Corporation. Probably the offered constitution will work with the least amount of friction if ignorant men are sent into the Corporation. They will be leavened with the Government members, and the ruling Commissioner can then do as he pleases. The buggywalas, of whom the Hon. Mr. Tucker has not the highest opinion, will not be elected into the Corporation it is true, but less intelligent and more subservient men may, and we shall probably have a Corporation that will deserve all the ridicule which can be heaped upon it. In framing this constitution, it seems to have been supposed that anything would do for Bombay if only an attempt was made to give an insignificant portion of the people the franchise. But the franchise is itself a farce if it carries no powers of Government with it. Shaik Adam is entitled to the franchise let us suppose, but when he learns that his vote only carries the power to look at accounts and sign cheques which must be signed, he will feel himself no better than he was before he became an elector, especially when he finds that his vote is not sought after by some man upon whom he would wish to bestow it. If then the Corporation should fail to secure the best men in the city, how long can it maintain its ground in the face of a pretty general contempt?

If, again, the constitution is received with disfavour, how will the new taxation clauses be received? January next will show that increased taxation will be demanded. The first questions which the rate-payer will ask himself will be, "In what way am I able to "contribute more largely than before to the "municipal fund? Is there anything in the "condition of labour and trade to enable me to "earn a fraction more than formerly? Is it "not more difficult to get employment and "earn a good day's wages than before? Is not "the price of labour reduced to six pence a day, "and

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 20TH SEPTEMBER.

ABOUT two o'clock yesterday afternoon the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, Captain C. A. White, arrived in harbour, with the English mail of the 20th ult. on board. The Peshawur sailed from Suez on the 28th ult., arrived at Aden on the 3rd Oct., and resumed her voyage on the same day. She brings the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Stocks.	Mr. Sellar.
Mr. & Mrs. Wilkinson, child, Infant & European female servant.	Mr. Stanley.
	Mrs. Holmes.
Mr. Collier.	Mrs. Chapman.
Mr. Bennett.	Mr. Povey.
Col. and Mrs. Barshara.	Mr. Pilcon.
Miss Bliss.	Col. and Mrs. Lester & infant.
Major Marsh.	Mrs. Moyle and ayah.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Mulbach.	Mrs. Thornhill.
Captain Muir.	Mr. Smith.
Miss Armstrong.	Mr. Lynch.
Mr. & Mrs. L. Saunders.	Mr. Munro.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Saunders, European female servant and native male servant.	Mr. and Mrs. Tanner.
	Capt. Gordon.
Capt. Hay.	Mr. Waterfield.
Mr. Rowland.	Mr. O. Donnell.
Mr. Studd.	Mr. M. Lynch.

FROM ADEN.

Conductor Boyle, wife, 4 children, and servant.	Sergeant Buchanan.
	4 natives.
Sergeant Boulton.	

The Peshawur passed the steamer Stephenson of Newcastle at noon on September 28th about 40 miles from Suez, and the steamer Ormsby the next day about 260 miles from Suez. The latter steamer desired to be reported all well.

She exchanged signals with the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat at 8 A.M. on Sept. 29th, with the s.s. Indus at 2 A.M. on Oct. 2nd, and with the s.s. Austria at 7 A.M. on Oct. 9th.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

A CLOSER study of the award at Geneva has not made it a bit more agreeable to most Englishmen; on the contrary, it loses on more intimate acquaintance. One unpleasant thing about it is the rude disenchantment which it has brought to many of our most cherished notions. I believe the almost universal belief with English men, even of John Bright's school, has always been that even if we were morally to blame for the aid and sympathy we gave to the South, we were legally guiltless; and we went into arbitration not to risk an adverse verdict but to establish our innocence. It is not very flattering now to learn that the arbitrators have unanimously condemned us in the matter of the Alabama, accompanying their judgment with some tolerably strong language, which, while gratifying to the Americans, is in the same proportion gall and wormwood to us. No doubt the grounds on which the adverse award has been given are mainly three new rules which we have declared not to have been in existence when the Alabama left our coasts; but there are one or two indications that, even had those rules not been the test by which the arbitrators were to try our conduct, a majority of the Court would have condemned us for the escape of the Alabama. In her case tried by the ordinary standard of a neutral's duty, we failed in using proper diligence. To a certain extent I am not sure that the disenchantment is not fitted to have a wholesome effect. The English people, notwithstanding the fervour for reforms which occasionally seizes it, superstitiously confides in the actual conduct of the executive, and never thinks that administratively it can go dangerously wrong. The worst evil, it imagines, to be feared is circumlocution—an unnecessary multiplication of artificial checks. But unfortunately that is precisely what has brought us into our present plight. Circumlocution has cost us three millions sterling. If Lord John Russell had not lost so much time in preliminary consultations, and had, without straining the law, shown a little less deference to mere forms, the Alabama would have been stopped. Henceforth I fancy English ministers will stand less on ceremony when they have to deal with such a remonstrant as the United States. Meanwhile we are taking to ourselves consolation from the fact that the award of the tribunal was not unanimous in one essential point. The best and ablest man on it dissented from the grounds on which we were condemned in the Alabama case, while he agreed with the conclusion. The cause of this discussion is simply that while the other four arbitrators hold us to have transgressed against the general obligations of international law, Sir Alexander Cockburn condemns us solely on the application of the *ex post facto* rules. But for them he would have called us guiltless. The opinion is not very satisfactory to the Government, since by implication it condemns them for admitting such rules into the Washington Treaty, but the Chief Justice is not the man to study their pleasure or convenience. His judgment, however, as the only member of the Court who can lay any pretensions to the character of a jurist, will have immense weight over the world, and will be a guide to future interpretations of International Law. Naturally, in the same degree that it satisfies us, does Sir Alexander's weighty verdict irritate the Americans, as it is impossible to question his attainments and character. There is a shabby attempt to depreciate his opinion as the only English member of the Court, and therefore prejudiced in favour of his own countrymen. Of course the retort is that an imputation of prejudice is no answer to powerful arguments, and that Sir Alexander Cockburn at all events is not what the American arbitrator, Mr. Adams, was when appointed, a pledged advocate on one side, steeped to the lips in opinions adverse to England, and whose acceptance of a judicial character was a perfect farce. Mr. Adams could not have voted against his previously expressed views; Sir Alexander was not committed either way. The plain truth, however, is, that while Cockburn grasped the principles involved, the others looked at the matter less as judges than as men of the world who desired to bring about a settlement, even though it took the form of a compromise. In this at least they have succeeded.

Here indeed is the chief, perhaps the solitary, gain from the transaction. The Alabama spectre is finally laid; the nuisance, irritation, and actual latent danger, are, we may safely assume, at an end. The *New York Herald* and other opponents of President Grant denounce the settlement no doubt, and speak of it as a disgrace to the administration; and one journal, the Democratic *World*, by a bold hyperbole pictures Great Britain as flinging contemptuously the gold to President Grant, who kneels to receive it; but we all know what such language means. It is *buncombe* in view of the elections that are imminent. The great facts are that the Americans generally accept the result as satisfactory, and that by the long discussion on the Indirect Claims, every part of the so-called grievance which Transatlantic prejudice had built up has been examined and disposed of. No American henceforth will have the face to "resurrect," as he would say, the Alabama question. As for the application of the three new rules in future cases when the Americans may be the offenders, the less said the better. I for my part have a strong conviction that the saying, "circumstances alter cases," will be found specially to apply to that eventuality. However, the breach of an engagement would then be made clear to all the world, and that is something.

Of the mode to be taken in paying the £3,000,000 of damages nothing has yet been said. We have a year to do it in, and can thus, if we please, distribute the amount over the surplus balances of two financial years. It is only to be hoped that no preposterous notions of uncalled-for and untimely generosity will lead the Government to anticipate the full time allowed, and make up the total by an extra penny added to the Income Tax. Mr. Lowe, who is now in Scotland on a visit to Mr. John Pender at his Argyllshire seat, was entertained at Anstruther on his way south from Wick, and he then spoke very cheerfully about the adverse award, saying that it would not affect his financial arrangements in the slightest degree.

We are again in a singular position in the city. Money has been going up for weeks past, and the Bank directors might a fortnight ago have raised their rate with general approval and to the great benefit of their own shareholders, but they refrained. Had the demand for money been only precautionary, this inaction would have checked it, but so far from that being the case it went on growing stronger, until on Wednesday—a day before the regular day of meeting—the directors were driven to raise the rate, and it now stands at 4 per cent. A further upward movement was expected yesterday, but it has not yet taken place, and may perhaps be unnecessary. The policy of the directors has been sharply criticised, since it created a maximum of alarm with a minimum of advantage to the Bank and the public. Had the rate been raised a fortnight ago, the foreign exchanges would have been gradually though sensibly affected, and the present pinch might have been avoided. By deferring action until after the expected time, and then taking it hurriedly and on the wrong day, the public were first lulled into false security and then frightened for no conceivable purpose. There was already quite enough justification for caution without the necessity of introducing incitements to panic. Our present position is this. For months past, that is, since June, the Bank's resources have been slowly diminishing, while the rate of discount was only raised once, namely, on July 18th, when it was fixed at 3½ per cent. Since the French loan was floated the tide has run with unusual strength in the direction of stringency, as mercantile requirements have been strong, the demands in connection with foreign loans have been heavy, and the supplies of specie have fallen off. The United States sent us all the gold we wanted during the summer, but the New York exchange has since gradually fallen until it is now at a point which prevents any more gold from coming over, while, as the bills drawn against the proceeds of the new cotton and grain crops are coming into the market, it is most probable we may soon have to send specie to New York. Simultaneously with this change comes the autumn home demand for money, this season heavier than usual. Nor is this all or the worst. The inflation in Germany produced by the abundance of capital that followed the return of peace led to extended joint stock speculation, and that has now had its usual end in stringency and contracted credit. The Banks of Frankfort and Berlin have raised their terms this week to 5 per cent., and the result is that German capital is now withdrawn from London, instead of, as hitherto, being attracted hither. Next, there are the bills on London against portions of the indemnity falling due, and lastly, there is a heavy gold operation by which certain bankers have bound themselves to find twenty millions sterling in gold for the French Government in the course of next month. With such obligations present or in prospect, a rise to 5 per cent. would be perfectly justified, but the recent action of the Bank directors makes us uneasy lest instead of anticipating and providing for the difficulty they should wait until the crisis is actually on them before they take any steps. I believe they refused to discount some paper for German financial establishments that do not happen to have offices in London, and I am also told that one cause of the precipitate step on Wednesday was a sudden demand from French bankers for an advance to a heavy amount.

The uneasiness on Wednesday was increased by rumours of failures, but only one of these was confirmed, the firm being John Fox and Co. (Mr. Chapman) of 7 Mincing Lane, whose liabilities are called £110,000. Similar disasters are no doubt imminent, though nothing further has yet been authenticated. The first meeting of Gledstanes and Co's creditors was held on Tuesday, and the disclosures then made were certainly not very edifying. Mr. Harding, the accountant, read a statement, from which it appeared that the total unsecured liabilities amount to £589,365-10-5. The total to secured creditors was £939,532-1-7, but as the estimated value of securities was £1,005,684-19-2, there was under that head a surplus balance of £66,152-17-7 to the credit of the estate. The gross assets were called £193,604-6-5. Amongst these assets were claims upon Leggatt and Co., Shand, Faizlie & Co., and Chapman, King & Co. Mr. Harding calculated there would be a dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound. On 31st December 1867 the books showed that the capital of the firm was £75,000, and the reserve £240,000; but subsequent realisations down to the present time had resulted in the writing off of £294,000, including £140,000 due by Hogg and Co., and £35,000 written off at a later date. The drawings of the partners since 1867 had been—Wallace £2,500, Buxton £567, Gledstanes £150. Some very severe remarks were made on these figures by creditors present. Mr. Thomson, of the Agra Bank, complained that for years the firm must have lived almost solely on its credit, having been kept afloat by means of six months' bills sent to India for disposal and met by heavy consignments of goods here. He referred to one particular transaction in which the Indian agents connived at placing a large amount of paper in circulation, and said, "Was it not disgraceful in gentlemen of such standing to allow bills to the amount of £390,000 to be drawn in this way, which they knew they could not pay?" I merely quote Mr. Thomson and leave him to answer for his own facts. In the long run, however, the project of liquidation by arrangement was agreed too; Mr. Harding being appointed trustee, and Mr. D. T. Robertson chief manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, with Mr. J. J. Ashton, of Ashton & Co., being the committee of inspection.

The report of the Delhi and London Bank for the half-year ending 30th June last shows a net profit of £9,465-5-9. A dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is proposed.

The cotton market this week has been steady, but hardly better. The American official estimate of the new crop makes it 10 per cent. below an average, but private reports are much less favourable. For instance, a report dated the 3rd inst. from Alabama states that the caterpillars have stripped the cotton fields in that neighbourhood, and that though planters after the first alarm were now more hopeful than they had been, they still insist that without high prices the crop will not pay the cost of producing it.

Mr. Stanley, "the discoverer of Livingstone," is to get £10,000 for a month's lecturing in the United States on his African travels. So much for the discussion here, and the Queen's snuff-box.

There is a report that the Princess Beatrice will marry the Marquis of Stafford, the Duke of Sutherland's eldest son, but I fancy it is premature.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJCOTE, 6TH OCTOBER.

THERE is no change to notice in the weather, which is clear, thermometer in the shade at noon 83 deg. Dengue is still going its rounds, and I hear that in the house of a Brahmin official, not far from my residence, three persons are laid up.

On Wednesday next (9th), the Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, leaves this place en route to Bombay—his duftardar, two sheristedars, and head clerk, accompany him up to that place, with a view, as it is said, of their being introduced to Mr. Ravenscroft. There has been no public demonstration of any kind in honor of Colonel Anderson's departure—no address, no speech making, no testimonial. Major Watson, acting First Assistant, will be in charge of the agency until Mr. Ravenscroft joins.

I mentioned in my last that the Jam refused to meet Colonel Anderson at Purdurvee on the plea of illness—so far I was correct, but it would appear that the matter having been pressed upon him, His Highness was induced to visit Purdurvee yesterday, in order to meet Colonel Anderson, who it appears had a friendly and rather brilliant reception.

The inspecting post-master has just left on a tour of visitation to Cutch. I believe this is the first visit since his appointment, now nearly two years. This gentleman commenced his career by instituting numerous prosecutions in criminal courts against his subordinates, in nine of which he proved successful, which speak volumes in favour of his activity and energy, though he is on the invalid establishment of H. M.'s Indian Army.

The new lines for the Native Infantry Regiment are fast approaching completion, but the question is where will the head-quarters of the 7th Regiment be located on its arrival here? If additional lines be erected, there will be a useless waste of money. In short, it is a great mistake to send another regiment, or rather wing of one to this place. During the mutinies, the then Political Agent, Colonel Lang, was asked by Government if he required additional troops. That gentleman's reply was—"No, but if Government are hard pressed, I can spare the troops in the province, as I have the greatest confidence in the loyalty of the Chiefs and people."

MATHERAN, 9TH OCTOBER.

IT may be interesting to some of the lovers of Matheran to hear a few particulars of this truly rural spot, and I believe when they know the state of things up here, they will regret that they are not of the happy few to enjoy themselves as we are doing, instead of allowing themselves to be grilled in Bombay.

The weather now is delightful. We have an occasional shower, lots of sunshine, and now and then an intervening cloud. Walks or rides during all hours of the day are really delightful, the thickly foliaged trees affording ample protection from the sun.

A walk to a "point" is at all times charming, but just now it is truly glorious. From there one looks down upon the exquisitely varied shades of foliage, ranging from the brightest and yellowest of apple greens to the deepest green of the fir, and the eye is attracted by the velvet sides of the precipices with patches of lovely flowers here and there, forming such a *parterre* as would charm an angel.

A ride which we took to Garbut Point showed us that the road was not in the least damaged by the monsoon, and the same may be said of several of the other roads. We have been to "Alexandra" and "Echo" Points; the latter is certainly one of the first for grandeur of scenery—from that height we looked down upon water-falls springing as it were out of the rocks, and descending in sparkling rivulets to the plains beneath. It is from there that "Louisa" looks her best and boldest, and "Parbut" stands out in such splendid relief. Neat's tongue was distinctly visible, and the water in different parts of the plains almost looking like young rivers, was a great addition to the beautiful scene.

We suppose that the regular bazaar will be opened in a few days, and we trust to Providence that it may, as Matheran will then be rather more amusing, for one's appetite gets *slightly* keen here, and it would be a pleasant thing to feel that there was lots to be got close by—as sending to Bombay for food is rather unintellectual work, especially as we are at the mercy of imbecile coolies who play or sleep on the road, and come up when it suits them. When there is a regular bazaar, then the season may be said to begin, and these "delectables" will, no doubt, be up to the mark as aforetime.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one who has for many years taken an interest in the education of the Christian children of this Presidency, and who is a member of the managing body of the Bombay Education Society, as also of the Diocesan Board of Education, perhaps you will permit me space in your paper to offer a few remarks on the leading article in this morning's *Gazette*.

I am not aware that any negociations are pending "for transferring the Byculla schools to the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education"—nor am I aware of any "proposed amalgamation of the Byculla with the Diocesan schools." I am not a member of either of the "amalgamation committees," nor do I believe any such committees exist, nor do I know of any scheme or proposal which would affect the existence of the Byculla schools, or if they are "the schools of the general Protestant public," prevent their being so in future. In fact I must plead ignorance of the conspiracy which the writer of the article seems to be aware of, to rob the poor of their rights.

Having thus I hope struck a blow at the man of straw set up for the public to pelt at, let me now mention what I do happen to know to be a subject which has, for some little time past, been uppermost in the minds of some of the members of both societies, and this is, not the transfer of the Byculla schools to the Diocesan Board of Education or the amalgamation of the Byculla and Diocesan Board schools, but can a scheme be formed by which the Bombay Education Society and the Diocesan Board of Education may be amalgamated so as to advance the great cause of Christian education and to render two agencies no longer necessary, and so prevent the confusion which at present exists, away from the presidency town in the minds of the public, and which there is no doubt tends to diminish their contributions to both?

The matter is one of very considerable difficulty, and I am sure those who are endeavouring to devise a scheme will only be too glad when they can put a proposal forward to have its merits canvassed most fully. I do not think, Sir, it is at all fair to hint to the public that any such matter is being attempted by "Bishop Douglas and his party" either to be brought in secretly or to be forced on *ex et armis*. I for one should decidedly object to either course, and I feel sure from what I know, that the Bishop would be the last man to suggest either.

The mere fact of the necessity for any such scheme requiring, before it can be adopted, the consent of a general meeting of the subscribers to the Bombay Education Society, would, I should have thought, prove a guarantee against hole and corner work. According to the rules of that Society, every subscriber of Rs. 30, from His Excellency the Governor downward, will have a vote in the matter, and must receive notice of such a proposition.

Pardon me, Sir, therefore, if under these circumstances I can but consider the suggestion of "Bishop Douglas and his party" doing anything to force an amalgamation or to bring it about in a secret manner, as simply childish.

The great subject of the education of the European and Indo-European Christian children cannot be settled without much public discussion. Let all approach the subject free from party or petty feelings, with the sole object of attempting to obtain the end in the best possible manner.

Let all remember that the "Byculla schools" are not the "Society for promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay, now commonly known as the Bombay Education Society," although they are supported by that Society, and that the "Diocesan Board School" is not the "Diocesan Board of Education," although the Board makes grants to it, as it does to other schools, *some* of which exist for the education of children quite as poor as those in the Byculla schools.

Both the Society and the Board are in fact founded for one common object, for if the original rules of the former be looked at, it will be found that it was established to provide education for a similar class to that for which Bishop Harding established the latter. The Society was to provide education for the children of those Europeans and Indo-Europeans whose parents could not afford to send them elsewhere to be educated, and it will be found that in the earlier times of its existence, it made grants to schools at up-country places, as the Board does now.

The fact is, we have two societies which are found to clash, as far as asking for support from the public, but whose objects are very similar if not identical, we have two governing bodies when one might suffice, and the question is, cannot two societies combine and thereby render the funds of both being made better use of than at present, in the great cause of Christian education. This is the object which some of the friends of education have in their minds, and when a scheme is prepared, I am sure the public will have full opportunity of discussing it, and I hope the said public will not content itself by writing in the newspapers, but will by their contributions, place themselves in a position to speak and to vote on any measure which may be finally proposed.

As far as I am personally concerned, I will most strenuously oppose any other course than that which I have here alluded to, viz. full and free public discussion.

October 9. X.

*** We do not see that our correspondent makes out any case against the article on the proposed amalgamation, and it is clear, from his own statements, that we set up no man of straw to be knocked down, but simply brought, if not a private conspiracy, yet a private and dubious intention into the light. Our correspondent admits that the question to which he himself and others have been addressing themselves is—"Can a scheme be formed "by which the Bombay Education Society and the Diocesan "Board of Education may be amalgamated so as to advance the "great cause of Christian education?" That is something uncommonly like the scheme to which we called attention, for the greater includes the less, and he admits the existence of a larger and more dangerous amalgamation scheme than that to which we called attention; and the amalgamation of the two Societies would place their respective schools under a common management, and that management, according to this scheme, would almost certainly be that of the Diocesan Board. We may be pretty sure that such a Board would not be desirous for any such amalgamation unless it hoped to receive considerable advantages thereby; and, notwithstanding our correspondent's hopeful views of the general good result to be gained by an amalgamation of the kind, we are afraid that these advantages would be altogether on the side of the Diocesan Board, and would be gained at the expense of the Education Society and of the Byculla Schools.—ED. *B. G.*

THE ROAD ACROSS THE BYCULLA FLATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your giving insertion to the following lines, so as to attract the attention of the Municipal authorities.

The road leading through the Byculla flats to Mahaluxmee, called the "Clerk Road," has been constructed, I believe, at a great cost, with trees planted on both sides, simply to save the turn which a person of either locality may be obliged to take to reach the other. But imagine the disgust and chagrin one has to suffer from the obnoxious smell of the stagnant water accumulated between this road and the Worlebridge, close to the burial place. This offensive smell, which besides being injurious to the health of the passers by, is so strong as to turn one's stomach. It is indeed a pity that no means should have been adopted by the Health Officer to stop this nuisance. If the want of sufficient funds be the cause of this inattention, a few casks of disiufecting powder would not, I think, be too costly to be spared for that portion of the swamps which emits this smell, so as to lessen at least the obnoxious gases which are, I believe, carried over the flats by the current of air to the residents at Tardeo, Grant Road, and Bellasis Road.

PEDESTRIAN.

THE *Swiss Times* reports that a fearful crime was committed the other day at the village of Egisch, district of Leche, Valais. In a moment of rage, caused by drunkenness, a young man killed his father by clubbing him with a knife. The father, feeling his end to be nigh, caused his son to be brought before him, when he forgave him for what he had done, pointed out to him the surest means of escape, gave him some money, and expired a moment afterwards.

THE COTTON TRADE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hon. Mr. Bythell remarked when the cotton tax was being discussed before the Council, that "low class Indian cotton has been found to be completely unsaleable lately almost in England and the chief Continental markets," and the Hon. Mr. Forbes took occasion to say "I have very considerable objection to seeing any tax put upon an article which I think you must continue to regard as the mainstay of Bombay." As regards the trifling impost on cotton proposed to be levied, I can understand mercantile gentlemen taking alarm at such a proposition; but as to the Hon. Mr. Bythell seriously saying that this insignificant duty will tend to ruin the cotton trade of Bombay, it appears to me that the cotton trade of this port is too far gone on the road to ruin to be affected by a tax of 17d. per ton. Upon broad principles, however, I strongly object to the levying of transit duties on articles of export, be they ever so insignificant, and I fail to see why cotton should bear the whole brunt. If it is expedient to tax cotton, it is just as justifiable to tax wool, seeds, coffee, hemp, and other produce; but there is no doubt in my mind that the principle is very objectionable.

I put the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Bythell and the Hon. Mr. Forbes side by side, one that low grade Indian cotton is almost unsaleable at any price in England and on the Continent, the other that cotton is the mainstay of Bombay trade, in order to try to come to some decision as to what we are placing our dependence upon, and if it is not on a broken reed, I am greatly mistaken.

The so-called capital of Western India, the Liverpool of India, the gate to all India and the North-West Provinces, with its magnificent harbour, its railway communication with the interior, most, according to the Hon. Mr. Forbes, regard cotton as its mainstay.

The fine city of New Orleans prior to the Southern rebellion regarded cotton as its mainstay; but when the Government put an embargo on the port, what became of that magnificent city? Why, the grass grew in its streets. There are more ways than one of putting an embargo on a port. For instance, if all the cotton shipped from Bombay was of the low grade the Hon. Mr. Bythell speaks of as unsaleable in England and on the Continent so long as cotton is our mainstay, according to the Hon. Mr. Forbes, an embargo would be as effectually put upon our port as though we were in a state of siege, surrounded by ironclads. And I may remark that just at present when we have not a single ship on the berth for Liverpool, London, or Havre, and it took six weeks to get the last Canal steamer off, partially loaded with cotton, it appears to me we are not in a much more favourable position than New Orleans was during the embargo, when the blockade runners managed to break through the line of men-of-war occasionally.

But we have higher grades of cotton that are saleable at a price, but scarcely ever command cost, or in any event yield but little profit, and I believe the aggregate yearly trade shows a loss even on the better grades of cotton, consequently we are in a state of embargo on the low grades of cotton according to the Hon'ble Mr. Bythell, or in a worse state, for in case of actual embargo, the cotton would rot up-country, whereas now, the cost of railway transit to Bombay and cost of transit to Europe, is added to the first cost.

We are then in a state of actual embargo as far as the lower grades of cotton are concerned, and partial embargo, as far as the higher grades are concerned, other than of equal quality to American, so that it becomes a mere question of time, how long this entire and partial embargo combined, may take in throttling the trade of our port completely as far as our mainstay is concerned, according to the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, and I agree with the Hon'ble gentleman that cotton *is* our mainstay, such as it is.

I was talking with a most worthy and respectable member of the Parsee community the other day, a gentleman of good family and once of large property, and I remarked to him that the Parsees and natives always seemed to have property to live upon even after succumbing in trade. Yes, remarked my Parsee acquaintance, but for five years we have been living on our family jewels, but we cannot do so much longer, and I have a large family to support like many others, and we must serve for wages if we can get anybody to hire us.

I believe that the real suffering among the Parsee and native community at the present time is far greater than most people imagine.

A man who has held a good position hates to own up to poverty, and will silently suffer until the bitter end.

With nothing but a losing cotton trade for our mainstay, what prospect of relief is there to the teeming population of this great city?

When I came to Bombay some fifteen years since, this city was thriving and there was a deal of real commercial enterprise. Then came the American war to disarrange everything, and to-day we appear to be in a state of apathy caused by long drawn out disappointment and suffering.

Government have been petitioned a good deal of late. The rate-payers' committee send in their prayer that the new Municipal Act be quashed, and the Chamber of Commerce are up in arms about the tax on cotton. Is it not about time that the people petition Government for grants of land in order that some of our idle population may get away out of this stagnant town, in order to become growers of some other crop than cotton?

Is there no outlet for our surplus population?

Must we continue to drift to final destruction in our endeavour to compete with America in a trade that was theirs in the past, is mostly theirs at present, and promises to be wholly theirs in the future? Q.

Bombay, 7th October.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my yesterday's letter I quoted the Hon. Mr. Bythell and I now have to quote him again.

Speaking of the cotton interest before the Council, the Hon. gentleman referred to remarked that "no other article of Indian produce will leave behind the same amount of money in Bombay that cotton does."

Now, Sir, I have watched the cotton trade in Bombay for years. Before the war, during the war, and since the news of the fall of Richmond, and I make bold to assert that the aggregate yearly business in cotton has shown a heavy deficit for years past, and has been and is supping Bombay of its very life's blood, commercially speaking. To use the words of Mr. McIlwraith before the Chamber of Commerce, "the cotton trade has proved to be the bane of Bombay, ruining thousands of natives annually." I quote from memory and I am not sure that Mr. McIlwraith used the word annually; but semi-annually would be correct.

The cotton trade has benefitted the up-country Zemindars and some of the shrewd agency houses in Bombay who have advanced on "the staple" for a consideration; but the victims have been the *bona fide* shippers, and the loss has fallen heavily upon Bombay year after year.

I wish it were possible that the shippers of cotton in Bombay, say since the news of the fall of Richmond, could be canvassed, in order that the profits and losses of the trade might be got at, for I believe it would astonish even those who hold the most gloomy views.

The present depression in Bombay is caused by our persisting in trying to compete with America for a trade that can never be a profitable business, even the continental portion of it, except for a very small portion of Indian grown cotton that can compete with American in quality and cost laid down, for with free labour the United States may, if they choose, go on increasing culture of the staple year by year.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell remarks, "if cotton pays nothing, I should just like to know where Bombay derives its wealth."

I must confess myself astonished that the Hon. Mr. Bythell has no more knowledge of Bombay than the foregoing remark implies.

I should just like to ask the Hon. Mr. Bythell where Bombay got its wealth before the American war and impetus given to the cotton trade by that war? and I can tell the Hon. gentleman that there was more wealth in Bombay before the American war than there is to-day, and that notwithstanding loss in cotton and shares in 1865 and 1866, the annual loss since 1866 by the cotton trade has been suppling our community until there is no life or energy left. But I will not pursue this subject further. The trade of Bombay will, no doubt, drift itself clear in time, and in time we may hope to have the quantity of cotton to ship that as far as quality and cost laid down is concerned, will compete with American, and sufficient for use in the country, and our local mills, and other articles of produce to take the place of the surplus cotton that now entails such heavy losses on Bombay. Then and not till then in my humble opinion will Bombay become prosperous; then and not till then will the taxes sit lightly upon the householder; then and not till then will the inhabitants of this great city cease to groan under the heavy burdens they are now obliged to bear.

Given a paying commerce in Bombay and you have a happy and contented community. Given the reverse, and you have the genteel poverty, low poverty and abject misery that abound in this city at present.

Of course there is wealth in Bombay, but it is in the hands of those who have kept out of the cotton trade.

Bombay, 8th October. Q.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Weak Stomach.—The wisest cannot enumerate one-quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion, all of which may be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They remove all unpleasant fulness from the stomach, flatulency, and constipation. Holloway's Pills require but a few days' trial, and every organ, hereby helping digestion to its healthy tone which functionally enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Here these Pills are the surest safeguards against nervousness, wasting, and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, constations, and a multitude of other diseases that render miserable the lives of thousands. These Pills are approved by all classes.

"IS THIS CHRISTIANITY?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the above startling question, a person, taking the garb of a "widow," writes to you a strong letter complaining to the general public against a Catholic clergyman who refused to inter the corpse of a child at Sewree cemetery. "Widow" wishes to know whether this is *Christianity*. I beg of you, therefore, being a Catholic, to allow me to answer the question through the medium of your justly esteemed journal. The priest declined to perform the burial service under what inducements soever that were offered him. Undoubtedly he must have had good and just reasons for so acting; and those friends of the widow who called on him to push the matter to their own views, had decidedly no right to take such a position as they did. From what is given of the conversation that passed between the rev. gentleman and his visitors, it reads as good (or rather as *bad*) as their catechising him with regard to his duties as a minister of the altar. And, *apropos*, I will show Widow and friends later on, that they have (if, indeed, a *catechism* ever touched their hands) proved themselves lamentably ignorant of Christian—not to say of Catholic—doctrine. The priest proposed to have prayers said over the body in the church. And I may here remark, that that ceremony alone would be quite sufficient, nor is it a rule that the priest should accompany the body to the place of interment. The Catholic graveyard is consecrated ground, and a corpse can be laid to rest therein without further ministrations than the above of a priest. This is the practice in many countries of Europe, and perhaps is the best custom; anyhow, it is more Catholic. But, behold! this is what is termed, in pious horror, "being buried as a heretic or heathen!" And further on Widow states that one of the friends called it the "burial of a dog!" To this latter exclamation the priest, so says Widow, replied he cared not whether the child's corpse was treated as that sagacious animal's; but I simply do not believe this assertion. That the priest should be the help of the widow and the orphan may be true, though I do not see why he particularly should; besides, when he has not the means to help, and when Government does not recognise his services to the community of which he is a minister, what can he do? It is then clearly absurd to speak of his performing charity.

And now we find that, as a conclusion to the above display of Christian knowledge, the Catholic widow, leaning on the advice of her "friends, commits an offence against the church, by placing the corpse of her child in the hands of a Church of England Chaplain. Did his conscience allow him to do the act? Was this heretic?"

Bombay, 8th October. O TEMPORA!

BOMBAY.

A NEW SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY AT SURAT.—We understand that it has been arranged by several influential natives to start a new Spinning and Weaving Company at Surat.

CHOLERA.—Three cases of cholera were reported to have occurred at Sewree on Wednesday. Cholera mixture was promptly administered to the sufferers by the police officer of the station.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MR. RUTTONJEE EDULJEE BOTTLEWALLA.—The *Bombay Summachar* learns that the liabilities of Mr. Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla is stated to be ten lacs of rupees only.

DEATH OF A HINDOO MAHARAJ.—The share bazaar, cloth and grain markets, and several other Hindoo shops were closed on Monday as a token of respect to the memory of the late Runchord Laljee Maharaj, who died on Monday morning at the bungalow of the late Goculdas Tejpal, Byculla.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A DISAPPOINTED BRAHMIN LITIGANT.—A few days ago, in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Neriad, a Brahmin drew a knife and cut his throat because an application which he had made to the Court was refused by the judge. He was soon removed to the dispensary at Neriad.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 30th Sept. 1872, Rs. 1,61,42,033; add silver received during the week, Rs. 1,20,327; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 11,00,050; total balance, Rs. 1,51,62,310. There are in addition 1,70,530 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

COLLISION.—On Wednesday evening, on the Breach Candy Road, the brougham of the Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and that of a European gentleman came into collision. Damage was done chiefly to the carriage of Mr. Munguldas, whose son was in the brougham at the time. However, fortunately no person was injured.

IMPORTANT DEMONSTRATION IN REGARD TO HINDOO WIDOW MARRIAGE.—A correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* writes—"There were several Baniahs present at a dinner party given to Baee Shamkore on the occasion of her marriage with Mr. Pragjee. After the dinner was over speeches were made by Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Government pleader, Mr. Girdhurlal Dyaldas, pleader High Court, and others, on the advantages of widow marriage."

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—On Wednesday one Rhamboy Dhubar, the owner of the boat said to have been picked up at sea on the 5th inst., reported to the Superintendent of the Bombay Water Police, that in August last, his son and nine others left Damaun to fish in the direction of Diu, and after being at sea four days, a storm came on, their boat sunk, and two of the crew were picked up by a passing boat and conveyed to Damaun, while the remainder of the crew were drowned.

FIRE NEAR THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.—Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in a one-storied range of chawls, facing the Crawford Markets, belonging to one Dada Muckloo, and occupied by a number of Borahs, dealers in Europe made boots and shoes, crockery ware, glass ware, kerosine oil, gunpowder, matches, plated ware, &c. In a few minutes a number of European and native police officers were on the spot, with the Fort, Mandvie, and Mazagon fire-engines. The chawls were completely destroyed. The cause of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 45,000.

THE LATE MR. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks a little volume containing a hundred pages in Guzerati verses, being a short historical sketch of the life of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshajee Nanabhoy Kias, a promising young Persian scholar, is the author of this small readable volume. His grandfather was a companion of the late Parsee Baronet and his sons; and the writer of the present verses pays a tribute of respect to the deceased gentleman out of his gratitude for the favours shown to his family in times past. The book gives a succinct account of the various charitable and philanthropic acts done by Mr. Rustomjee, and fitly eulogises his kindly disposition and his desire to promote the social and political condition of the natives of India. There is such a rapid sale of the book, that the author intends to bring out a second edition. A photographic likeness of Mr. Rustomjee forms the frontispiece.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, a notorious character named Heerao Ramjee, who used to commit robberies at Byculla, was placed at the bar, and charged with theft in five different cases. He was first charged at the instance of Mr. E. Menesse with stealing a clock, of the value of Rs. 18; second, at the instance of Mr. Rahimbhoy Aladeen, with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 35; third at the instance of Mr. R. Witchello, with stealing three gold finger rings, a pair of ear-rings, &c., valued at Rs. 49-6-0, belonging to a Mrs. Smith; fourth, at the instance of Heeroo Canoo, with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 9, and Rs. 12 in cash; fifth, at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Sharpin, with stealing a black alpaca coat, a cloth waistcoat, an umbrella, and six rupees in cash. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the first four offences, the sentences to take effect immediately on the termination of one term. For the fifth offence he was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

DUSSERA HOLIDAY.—To-day being the Dussera holiday of the Hindoos, the Police Court and many of the public and private offices will be closed. A fair will be held at Moombadavie in the afternoon. This festival is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. On this day, early in the morning, the Hindoos

them of the resolution that had been passed. They could not agree in their views. Since then the Bill had passed its second reading; the Legislative Council would stop for no man; and it was, therefore, deemed advisable to see what the changes proposed in the Bill at the second reading were. Instalments of the proceedings appeared in the newspapers, and the committee thought it better to wait, in order to obtain a fair idea of the principal provisions. The memorial has now met with the approval of the committee, and it would be read to the meeting by Mr. Pherozshaw.

Mr. B. H. Wagle—Before the memorial is read, may I ask if any other body was consulted? Has the Bombay Association been consulted?

Mr. Shantaram Narayen—We found that the Bombay Association had sent its memorial two weeks back, and therefore we did not think it necessary to consult it.

Mr. Wagle—May I ask if any of the members of the committee have resigned?

Mr. Shantaram—There has been no resignation from the committee.

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang—Before the memorial is read, let me ask if this is a public meeting?

Chairman—No, it is not a public meeting.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—As a member of the committee, you know perfectly well that this is not a public meeting.

Mr. Shantaram—This is the meeting antecedent to the public meeting. That meeting was to be held afterwards.

Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta commenced the reading of the memorial.

Rao Sahib Mandlik—I wish to know whether we are to criticise the memorial paragraph by paragraph as it is read, or after the whole has been read? If it is to be read only in English, I protest against it in the name of the gentlemen who don't understand English. I would put it to the meeting whether we should criticise each paragraph of the memorial or after the whole has been read.

Mr. Pherozshaw—It must be read to the meeting in the language in which it is written and in which it is to be presented to the Legislative Council. It would be explained afterwards in Gujeratee. As to criticising it, I must say it would be impossible to grasp the spirit of the memorial if the reading of it is to be interrupted at each paragraph. I appeal to the chairman whether the reading is to be interrupted at each paragraph?

The Chairman said the whole memorial should be read before criticising it.

Mr. Pherozshaw then read on the memorial to its close, which was followed by applause.

Chairman—The memorial has now been read, and I would ask Mr. Thakoredas to translate it into Gujerattee. Is it your wish that its purport should be explained, or that it should be literally translated to you?

Mr. Soondersjee Mooljee—It will take much time to translate the whole.

Rao Saheb Mandlik said he interposed at the reading of the first paragraph, and was told that he was not in order. He stated that the paragraph would not be correct, as it states "your memorialists have watched with great interest the progress of the Bill No. 3 of 1872," while the fact was that the bill not having been translated into Gujeratee, there were several persons at the meeting who did not know what it contained; and who were yet expected to sign it.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee corrected the last speaker. A respectable Gujerattee newspaper, the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, had published from day to day not only the substance of the Bill, but also of the discussion thereon, and was still publishing the closing portion of the latter; so that the ignorance of the Bill imputed to Gujerattee readers was not founded on fact.

Mr. Wagle—It has not appeared in Marathi.

It was replied that Gujerattee was the language of the larger section of the community.

It was then proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, That this meeting, considering that there is not sufficient time for calling a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay through the instrumentality of the Sheriff of Bombay, resolves that the memorial of the committee appointed on the 7th September last be signed by the gentlemen who concur in the views expressed in it, and forwarded to His Excellency the Governor in Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations only, without loss of time.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee rose to speak.

Chairman—Will you wait one minute, Mr. Nowrojee? Kindly allow me to get the resolution translated.

The resolution having been explained in Gujeratee,

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee rose again and said he thought it would be fair towards this meeting and just towards the assembly to whom the memorial was to be sent, that they should deliberately consider every paragraph of the memorial; and it would be well for all to weigh carefully the objects for which the inhabitants of Bombay had already expressed their views on a previous occasion. When this memorial went up such a learned body as the Legislative Council—(hear, hear)—it would be shown up as utterly inconsistent with the other memorials sent by the public of Bombay. Many of the gentlemen who had got up this memorial were known to have expressed quite different opinions from those of the memorial; and those opinions were on record and might be cited to stultify them. It would, therefore, be a question whether the memorial represented the views of a majority of the inhabitants of Bombay if it was discussed and settled at this small meeting. The Legislative Council would probably ask—Where were these gentlemen when the Bill was published? They would say to those who professed to have "watched with great interest the progress of the Bill," Why did they not come up at the first reading after the Bill was published in April last? The proposals in the memorial, made as they were at the last moment, would not be entertained. It countenanced the income tax—a tax which had been publicly condemned at a meeting held in the Town Hall without a dissentient voice, at which most of the gentlemen he now saw were present.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta rose to a point of order. A committee was appointed to draft the memorial; they had prepared it; but there was no time to call a public meeting in the Town Hall. Mr. Nowrojee was not in order in commenting at present upon the memorial. The resolution before them was whether the memorial should be signed by this meeting and sent to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Nowrojee to Chairman—What is the resolution, please?

Chairman reads the resolution as given above.

Mr. Nowrojee—This motion is for the adoption of the memorial, and I was going to shew reasons why it should not be adopted. I think I am therefore in order and am entitled to proceed.

Mr. Junardhun Gopal—He should be allowed to go on.

Mr. Nowrojee said the memorial proposed the substitution of an income tax and a license tax for occupiers' rates and police and lighting rates. These taxes had been publicly condemned by some of the gentlemen present at this meeting as demoralising, inquisitorial, and oppressive. With what grace, with what consistency could they now go up to the Legislative Council to recommend those very taxes which they denounced? What a handle would they not give to Sir Richard Temple to perpetuate the income tax and even to increase it? It was a proposition which would be laughed at for its inconsistency—its gross inconsistency. It would go too late.

Mr. Roghunath Narayen—Better late than never. (A laugh.)

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta said as to the alleged inconsistency of some of the memorialists, he would only remark he was sorry he had not made himself understood while reading the memorial. They admitted, as strongly as ever they did before, that the income tax was unjust, oppressive, odious; but they said the municipal rates were more so. They had the option of one out of two evils, and they chose the lesser evil. Where, then, was the inconsistency? The other point was that the memorial would be late, and Mr. Nowrojee thought the Council would ask—Where were these gentlemen at the first reading of the Bill? He (Mr. Pherozshaw) was astonished to hear such an objection from Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. Might not the Council ask—Where was the Bombay Association, of which Mr. Nowrojee is the secretary? (A laugh.)

Mr. Nowrojee—It was the first to send a memorial.

Mr. Pherozshaw—What has been the good of it? In spite of the memorial of the Rate-payers' committee and of the Bombay Association, the only effect has been that the Bill would be reconsidered at its third reading, which is not the usual practice. But if the Bill is to be reconsidered even at the third reading, why should not the present memorial be sent up even at a late hour? As my friend Mr. Raghunath said, "Better late than never."

Mr. B. M. Wagle said that while the committee took a month to prepare the memorial, the meeting was asked at one stroke to pass it. There was no necessity for a discussion, and the memorial was to be signed by those who wished to sign and send it up. He took it for granted that everybody who signed would read and reflect, remembering that other bodies had already sent their memorials in the interest of the public.

Mr. R. G. Bhandarkur—I suggest that it should be designated the memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta—And so it is—"the humble memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay."

Rao Saheb Mundlik said he wished to put an amendment that the memorial be considered section by section before it was adopted. The speaker stated his objections to the memorial as it was, and remarked that if it was to be discussed, they should discuss it paragraph by paragraph. If not, let those sign who wished.

It was then proposed, as an amendment, by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, and seconded by Mr. J. S. Gadgill—"That the memorial be considered and discussed section by section before it is finally adopted by this meeting and submitted to the Legislative Council, either by this meeting or a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay convened by the Sheriff."

Mr. J. S. Gadgill, in seconding the amendment, said there was no necessity whatever for calling this meeting to adopt the memorial. It should be discussed before the first meeting; and, therefore, they ought to discuss it there. Its proposals were novel, and it should not be allowed to go before the Legislative Council before a full discussion had taken place. If they sent it up as it was, it would merely furnish the opponents of the rights and liberties of the people with a handle to say something against other memorials; and they would simply laugh at this.

Mr. Bhurumdas Purshotumdas—It is now about 8 P.M. and several of the gentlemen are hungry; so please make short of what you wish to say. (Laughter)

Mr. Cameroden Sullieman—We are hungry, and no doubt about it. (A laugh.)

Mr. Gadgili—You may, then, adjourn the meeting for some other day.

Chairman—Mr. Gadgill is entitled to speak; let him go on.

Several suggestions were made amidst some confusion, and Mr. Gadgill sat down without saying anything further.

The amendment was then put to the vote, and found fifteen votes in its favour and twenty-one against it.

The chairman was about to put the original proposition, when

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said—I have another amendment to propose.

Chairman—It ought to have been proposed immediately after the first amendment.

Mr. Nowrojee differed from this ruling of the chairman. He said it was the practice of the House of Commons and of the Bench of Justices, of which the chairman himself was a member, that an amendment could be put at any moment before the passing of the original proposition.

Several voices—He is out of order.

Another voice—You want to propose another amendment because the first is lost. It is absurd.

Chairman—You are out of order, Mr. Nowrojee.

Mr. Nowrojee—If the chairman decides I am out of order, I must submit.

Chairman—I have decided that you are out of order (A laugh.)

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee suggested an adjournment, as he and other gentlemen wished to say a few words on the subject of the memorial, and it was already late in the evening.

Some of the opponents of the memorial objected to an adjournment.

Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy—What is the good of your showing personal feeling on a public question? What is the use of fighting this way? Private pique should not be shown in this way on such an important question. It is disgraceful.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta—I call you to order. You have no right to apply such a word to such a body of gentlemen as compose this meeting. It is most unwarrantable.

A momentary confusion ensued and some remarks were made, which we could not catch.

Mr. Limjee to Mr. Pherozshaw—You keep your temper in order, if you please; you are not the chairman. What we think we must say; are we to act blindly and sign the memorial blindly?

Several voices—Order, order.

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang—The tone in which Bhugwandas spoke was offensive to us.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee proposed, and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee seconded, that the meeting be adjourned until 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 10th inst. (yesterday).

The opponents of the memorial objected to this proposition, saying it was an amendment, which could not now be put. The chairman decided it was not an amendment but a distinct proposition. It was carried by a majority of votes, and the meeting adjourned.

The meeting was held again at the same place yesterday evening, when, after a lengthened and warm discussion, Mr. Nanabhoy's proposition (given above) was passed by a majority of votes under a written protest made by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and others.

INSOLVENTS

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Doongursey Gopejee, a merchant.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, formerly a merchant.
Pragjee Rowjee and Ramjee Rowjee, who lately traded as hawkers in piece goods under the name of Pragjee Rowjee, and now unemployed.
Muggonlall Hullochundass, a Gujerathee writer.
Killa Dhurjey, a furniture retail-seller.
Shaik Esmail bin Shaik Sudoola, a milk-vendor.
Allybhoy Eberamjee, at present unemployed.
Sudoba Bhagoba, a contractor.
Cooverjee Chagpar, formerly a dealer in grain, now unemployed.
Juggonnath Ramchunderjee, an English writer.
Ramia Ramjee, a labourer.
Laxumon Ramjee, a labourer.
Gunpat Narrayen, a labourer.
Burjorjee Nanabhoy, a clerk, at present unemployed.
Ramchunder Visram, a compositor, now unemployed.
Camlia Heeroojee, a carpenter.
Macoconda Hurjee, a carpenter.
Eduljee Muncherjee Kaka, a petty supplier.
Goolabdass Shibuldass, a Gujerathee mehta.
Jewraj Ruttonsey, formerly a petty cotton trader, and latterly unemployed.
Wadilall Muggon, a shroff.
Lingoo Narsoo, a contractor.
Shapoorjee Rastomjee, a priest.
Hunsraj Heerjee, a milk-seller.
Ballajee Suttoojee Powar, formerly a fruit-seller, at present unemployed.
Nagoo Ramjee and Cassinath Nagoojee, liquor-sellers.
Jamsetjee Cowasjee, lately a stable-keeper, at present unemployed.
Visram Madhowjee, a broker.
Oomer Ellias, a hawker.
Narrayen Wittoojee, an English writer.
Vullee Noormahomed, Rahimkhan Jewunkhan, Ahmed bin Ally, Mahomed Hoossein Ebraham Sab, Emnabaee and Fatmaboo, the first and fourth named insolvents are butchers, the second and third are buggy drivers, and the fifth and sixth unemployed.
Dossabhoy Cursetjee, an English writer.
Ganesh Kaksjee, a Brahmin priest.
Francis Domingos Gonsalves, a sail-maker.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following Season Reports for the fortnight ending the 9th inst. are published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Ahmedabad, 8th October.—No rain. Bajree harvest going on, wheat 14, bajree 17·5.

Khaira, 8th.—No rain. Rice 7·4, bajree 14·4 kilogrammes. Some of the crops are being reaped. Cotton good.

Broach, 9th.—No rain. Crops generally good. Bajree 15 kilogrammes.

Surat, 9th.—Rain 28 cents. Reaping of rice, &c., commenced; wheat 8½ seers.

Tanna 8th.—Rain 1·38 inches. Crops in good condition. Rice 7 to 11, dall 7 to 8, wheat 8 to 9, bajree 11 to 11½.

Colaba, 5th.—Rain 3·55 inches. Rice, nachnee, in a thriving condition; early crops nearly ripe; rice 8·5 seers per rupee at Alibaugh.

Khandeish, 9th.—Rain 30 cents. Bajree 13¾ seers; crops good.

Nassick, 8th.—Rain 1·30 inches. Crops thriving; bajree 11 seers; rice 7.

Ahmednuggur, 8th.—Rain 63 cents. Bajree 13·3 seers per rupee; crops good.

Belgaum, 8th.—Rain 2·35 inches. Crops healthy; jowaree 12 to 13 seers.

Poona, 8th.—Rain 45 cents. Grain and cotton crops good; bajree 9·41.

Sholapore, 9th.—Rain 56 cents. Early crops suffering from excessive moisture; cotton healthy; sowing of rubbee progressing; jowaree 15·5 kilogrammes.

Sattara, 8th.—Rain 1·24 inches. Bajree 11 seers; cotton crop good; khurreef crop excellent, but partially suffered from excessive rain in one talooka; sowing of rubbee crop commenced in some talookas.

Kuttudghee, 7th.—Rain 3·25 inches. Early crops flourishing; late and cotton sowing progressing; jowaree 14·5 seers.

Ratnagherry, 4th.—Rain 8·31 inches. Crops thriving; reaping of early rice and nagli in progress; nachnee slightly suffered from excessive rain; rice 6·7 seers.

Canara, 8th.—No rain. Crops favourable; rice 9·4 seers.

Dharwar, 8th.—Rain 4·87 inches; moderate throughout collectorate. Crops healthy; cotton sowing completed, and plants healthy; jowaree 15·8 seers.

Kurrachee, 8th.—Rain none. Wheat 11·1 and rice 7·4 seers. Locusts still doing great damage. Flood abating.

Hyderabad, 7th.—No rain. Locusts damaged crops in 9 out of 13 talookas. Reaping everywhere; rice, cotton, and till good; jowaree and bajree same, where not eaten. Indus fallen to 10 feet. Great sickness at Hyderabad.

Shikarpore, 8th.—Locusts about. Ripe crops extensively devoured in Larkhana division; wheat 13·9.

Upper Frontier, 8th.—No rain. Cold season fast setting in. Cotton picking commenced. Slight damage to kurreef crops from locusts. Fever very prevalent. Grain 14·8 seers.

Rajkote, 8th.—Rain 9 cents. Crops very good; bajree 11·16 kilogrammes.

Wadwan, 8th.—Rain 32 cents. Crops good; wheat 11, bajree 12. Fever very prevalent.

Baroda, 8th.—No rain. Grain prospects good; cotton middling; bajree 13½ seers.

Surat, 9th.—Weather fine. Cotton crops very healthy.

Mallegaum, 8th.—Cotton crops satisfactory. Clear weather necessary.

Julgaum, 9th.—Weather favourable. Cotton crop progressing very satisfactorily. Full out-turn expected.

Belgaum, 8th.—All crops progressing favourably. Cotton plants healthy everywhere.

Dharwar, 8th.—Cotton weak, but promising.

Kurrachee, 8th.—Cotton crop as during past fortnight.

Hyderabad, 8th.—Weather favourable. Crop good. Locusts doing much damage.

The "Later-Day Saints" who go as missionaries to Denmark have the hardest kind of time of it. The Government has issued an order that all Mormon preachers shall be tied up and soundly flogged under the superintendence of village magistrates; and one of the apostles has actually been treated in that harsh and uncompromising way.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. T. Moss, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, has assumed charge of his appointment at Simla.

Bonus to Mr. Harrison.—We find from the Home accounts that Mr. Harrison, Controller General of Accounts, has received a bonus of £800, for the assistance rendered by him to the Secretary of State in the preparation of the new forms of Finance and Revenue Accounts.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

The Locusts at Agra.—The locusts whose appearance in Agra on Saturday afternoon we announced yesterday, remained with us till the afternoon of Sunday. Not a tree in the station has escaped them. They have no only stripped them of leaves to a considerable extent but branches, thick and thin, have been broken off by their weight. The whole of Saturday night the snapping and falling of branches could be heard. We have no information yet of damage to crops.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 8.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Sept. 20.)

The Geneva Tribunal has issued its award. The arbitrators find Great Britain liable for the acts committed by the Alabama, the Florida, and for the Shenandoah after that vessel left Melbourne. They further decided that Great Britain was not responsible for the acts committed by the Georgia, or by any other Confederate cruisers, except the three above-named. They have awarded a gross sum of about three millions two hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling in satisfaction and final settlement of all claims, including interest. The original sum claimed by America was about nine millions and a half sterling. Sir Alexander Cockburn declined to sign the award, but he admitted the correctness thereof as regarded the Alabama.

The resignation of Herr Von Thile, the Prussian Foreign Minister, has caused some little excitement in Berlin, as coming so soon after the recent festivities. The Prussian Government are applying severe measures to stay the increasing tide of emigration from Germany to America by young men who are desirous of escaping the conscription. The German authorities have arrested M. About, the French author. It is stated that some articles published by him last year in a book upon Alsace and Lorraine supply the reasons for his arrest.

Three more Communists have just been executed at Satory by the French Government. They are said to be the last of the misguided men who will receive capital punishment.

M. Thiers has returned to Paris, and has expressed himself as being much pleased with the courtesy of England in sending war vessels to Havre during his stay there. He has stated that he received satisfactory assurances of the most friendly intentions of the three Emperors towards France during their stay in Berlin.

It is reported that the Pope has abandoned all idea of leaving Rome. His Holiness has just received the news of the death of his brother.

A railway accident has occurred near Barcelona, in Spain, by which twenty persons were killed and as many more seriously injured.

The Spanish Cortes have been opened by the King in person, who read his speech to the Assembly. Senor Figuerola has been elected President. The Carlists are still giving trouble, and threaten an attack on the railways.

The American President has expressed himself satisfied at the result of the Geneva award. The contest between Greeley and Grant for the next Presidency still continues with unabated vigour.

The King of Sweden died on Sept. 18; he is succeeded by his brother.

Colonel Cuppage, B.S.C., has committed suicide by placing himself on the rails of the Ulster Railway at Lurgan.

The Congress of Old Catholics was opened at Cologne on Sept. 20. The Bishops of Lincoln, Ely, and Maryland, and the Dean of Westminster were present.

Her Majesty is at Balmoral Castle, and is expected to return to Windsor early in November.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales returned from her visit to Copenhagen on Sept. 14, and has since, with the Prince, gone to Scotland on a visit to the Duke of Athole.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been present at banquets given by Mr. Cardwell and the Duke of Cambridge in honour of the autumn manœuvres.

It is reported that Princess Beatrice will shortly be engaged to the Marquis of Stafford, eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland.

On Oct. 1 the benefit of the Post Office money-order system will be extended to India.

The election for Preston has terminated in the return of Mr. Holker, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 718 over Major German. This election, being the second under the Ballot Act, was watched with great interest; the result has proved that the Act must be amended.

The P. and O. Co. have just fitted out another new passenger steamer, the Hydaspes, which will take out the Southampton mail of Sept. 21.

The Doncaster Cup was won by Dutch Skater beating Fisherman and Lighthouse.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Gledstanes and Co., a resolution was passed to liquidate the affairs of the firm by arrangement and not in Bankruptcy. Mr. R. P. Harding was appointed trustee. A full statement of affairs was laid before the meeting.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India have declared a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on the half-year ending June 30.

Obituary of the Week.—General W. S. Furnesnt, late 103rd Reg.; Sir W. H. Walker, R.I.C.S.; Lieut.-Col. Sanrin, Ben. Ret.; J. C. Ibbs, purser, late I.N.; Col. Harrison, R.M.; Lady Kay-Shuttleworth; Lady Stamer; Capt. Marshall, late R.I.C.S.; Com. S. Skipwith, R.N.; Lieut.-Col. F. J. Soady, R.A.; Lieut.-Col. G. A. Harrison, M.S.C.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

THE BATTLE OF THE AVON.

(*From the Times' Special Correspondents.*)

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

September 10.

Leaving the Umpires "to fight it out" on the hill over Woodford, let me record, without any reference to their final decision, the expression of an opinion and belief on the part of the whole Southern Army that Sir Robert Walpole has been beaten, thoroughly beaten, to-day by Sir John Michel, and that, though he has "all England" around him, he has lost the road to London, and has therefore given to the Southern Army all they were fighting for. The issue of the campaign was to depend on the movements and result of to-day. There will, no doubt, be great loss in the controversy, and that there will be partisanship is inevitable. But it was said of poor Benedek's bulletins by a Prussian General, "He always gives himself the victory, but we take his ground," and the General who occupies that is usually master of the situation.

It will save time to consider the features of the great undulating plains, "accidented" by steep ravines and wooded knolls, which lie between the Winterbourn watercourse and the Avon as tolerably well known to our readers. Description can scarcely make them more familiar. It is a fine country for fighting in, and the lines of operations are pretty closely drawn by Nature, which has arranged the course of the water in her own way, and only left a few ponds to be made by man in such a fashion as not to render them worth fighting for. From the Northern Army there will be full details of the positions held by Sir R. Walpole's force. The forces of Sir John Michel very nearly occupied the ground which his antagonist held before he fell back yesterday, and his army lay to the west of the road from Salisbury to Devizes, in front of Berwick St. James, with the left towards Winterbourn, and the right near Stapleford Down. The idea of his movement seems to have been to keep part of his Light Cavalry on his left, and to move it so as to give the notion that he was going to march on Amesbury and turn Walpole's right, while Brownrigg's Division made a *detour* by the valleys over the course of the Winterbourn, to cross the Avon and then strike for the main road to London; Horsford's Division moving on a shorter line and more directly for the river, so as to leave Walpole at the right or wrong bank, with a very strong position on the ridges over the road from Salisbury (which was supposed to be in Michel's possession) to Amesbury to face, with what appetite he might. The Light Cavalry of the 1st Division, supported by two batteries, were extended over Lake Down and threw out skirmishers before 9 o'clock, while Brownrigg led his Infantry well out of sight to the west of the Devizes road, starting before Horsford some time, and crossing the river without opposition, although Walpole's Engineers maintained that the Durnford and Woodford bridges were blown up, and that the villages were defended by a figurative army. How that could have been if Salisbury and Wilton belonged to Michel cannot be easily understood. Any way, Greathed's Brigade was at Woodford by half-past 9 o'clock, while the Light Cavalry of the Southerners were manœuvring on the Downs eastward of the Druid's Head, and receiving punishment from guns posted at the edge of a small wood in their front. Far out on the plain the Household Cavalry could be seen, with helmets glistening in the sun, waiting as if for more serious work; but though it was believed Shute's Cavalry were also massed in the same direction, they could not be identified by spectators from the Southern side. Brownrigg's Division had started at least an hour before any movement on Walpole's side gave a suspicion that he had detected Michel's plan, and pretty as the sight was of Hussars skirmishing along the front, with guns pounding away from hills and woods at distant objects, it must be confessed that it would have been a more animating spectacle to a soldier, speaking relatively, to have seen an advance of the formidable body of cavalry composing Walpole's two brigades at a critical moment than their appearance as they manœuvred slowly in the plain, timorous, apparently, of a bold attack. Had they broken the crust, or rather the veil of Baker's cavalry, they would have seen Horsford's columns on the line of march and have come down on the rear and flank of Michel's army without much to fear from his artillery or the force of cavalry then present. They might assuredly, as seemed to us, have checked the execution of the whole plan, and if Walpole's object was, as it is asserted, to drive the enemy over the river, then they would have precipitated its execution with immense loss to the Southern Army.

At 9.40 the enemy's horse, whose guns kept up a heavy fire on the Southern cavalry, one strong picket of which belonging to the 10th Hussars, was put out of action for coming within 300 yards, began to move, and sent out its covering line in front, before which the Light Horse skirmishers retreated firing. One troop Royal Horse Artillery replied to the Northerners at long range, and soon another battery came rapidly into action, and, as it seemed, crossed its fire on the Northerners, who remained unshaken after many rounds. It is a long time before an officer learns he is destroyed by distant artillery fire when there are no shells about. Nor does he care often for enfilade if he has a well-covered battery of his own to direct against two of the enemy's. One of the Southern chiefs rode up to Major-General Ellice and demanded that Walpole's Cavalry should be put out of action as they had been crushed by the fire of 18 guns. But General Ellice, who, like most umpires of experience, dislikes putting men out of action except for some flagrant error, refused to do so. "They were very strong, and the Southern horse just in front were so weak" a touch must have sent them back.

That touch they did not receive for some time. But it came at last. The line of skirmishers kept receding slowly and firing all the time, showing very good conduct, and the Northerners, still moving round towards the Devizes Road with their right forwards, went along none too rapidly after them, while Brownrigg was continuing his advance for Normanton. At 10 o'clock an impulse was given to the enemy's horse, and they extended their front and pushed on toward the road, forcing back the Hussars, but subjected still to the fire of the supporting guns, which were repeatedly brought into action to check them. By this time Walpole had set his whole force in motion, and his infantry came in sight about a mile and half or more away in brigades moving directly over the downs on the line of Horsford's march for the river.

Prominent among the smaller elevations on the plain rises a truncated cone, as it may be termed, crested with a small grove of trees, called Roxhill, from which one of Michel's batteries had been for some time busy, and this seemed to form an object for the leading brigade, the leading regiment of which was the 102nd Regiment. The direction from which Walpole's columns came led one to believe he had taken up a position on the heights which ran north or south in front of Amesbury, or that he had been prepared to occupy them; in other words, he expected to be attacked in that direction. To-day's operations were to decide the campaign for the invaders or defenders, and the operations were left to the Generals, who had full scope for action. Walpole had an opportunity of striking a decisive blow. He had his enemy with a river before him, and if his object was to drive that enemy over the river Michel was apparently bent on obliging him by marching for that end as fast as he could, believing that he was obtaining a victory by seizing the road to London and putting himself in communication with the reinforcements coming up from the coast through Salisbury, which he supposed to be in his hands. Roxhill and the swelling ground near it must have screened the movements of Michel. Wapole's Cavalry were slow in trying the real strength of the show of Cavalry before them in guns and Infantry and in supports. But when his Infantry pushed on towards Roxhill, in beautiful order, there could be no more deception. Michel's rear-guard were retiring, and his whole force was on its way to cross the Avon. The Northerners came on with a line of skirmishers along their front, supported by regiments deployed in line, and a third line in column. At half-past 10 his Cavalry had swept across the road to Devizes, and, wheeling round over the Downs west of the Druid's Head, were pushing rapidly southwards. Colonel Baker, who had been observing the movements from Roxhill, was apparently exceedingly loth to retire, and to abandon the charge of that part of the position. His Battery, however, was left almost without support. Part of the 10th Hussars had been put out of action, the rest of the Light Cavalry Brigade was not visible, while the enemy's Infantry, who soon opened a sharp fire from the line of skirmishers, came right up through the turnip fields at the base of the hill. The advance of the 102nd, in spite of the nature of the ground, could not well have been better. The Battery limbered up and retired to the rear of the hill; but as the 102nd were preparing to crown it, a squadron of the 10th Hussars, sweeping round from the cover of the trees, dashed at them with commendable celerity. The infantry formed in the new formations for resisting Cavalry, the efficacy of which we saw tested by the Prussians at Floing. In actual war it was evident to the spectators that if these little *pelotons* stood firm, such a charge would have no chance against them; but it would be hazardous to affirm that under no circumstances could a rapid dart of Cavalry on men struggling up a hill be successful. The steep Roxhill, the 102nd crowned the hill, firing as they advanced, and instantly another squadron of the 10th swept round on them in line, but with a result utterly disastrous. It might have been, indeed, as Colonel Baker stated, that they were to sacrifice themselves in these two charges to assure the movement of the rearguard, and to enable the guns to retire. But if so, the delay would have been very short, indeed, and the immolation very certain. The leading company of the 102nd held the wood, and as the squadron advanced they were received with an excellent steady fire from this natural fortress on their left flank while the other companies delivered a rolling fire, before which the squadron retired, in a military sense put out of the combat. Meantime, the smoke of the guns on the opposite bank of the Avon showed that Michel had already seized the heights of Netton-hill, and was directing his Artillery against the left flanks of Walpole's column, which were obliged to cross the ridges in full view to fall upon Michel's rear, the ravines being almost uniformly at right angles to the course of the stream, which runs almost due north and south at this point. The descent from the ridge down to Woodford is steep, the lanes are tortuous, but the hedgerows are stiff and numerous. As the Southerners retreated the 2nd Brigade lined the hedges and defended them with audacity, as indeed well they might, for below them the 3rd Brigade was engaged with many difficulties close to the bridge in a narrow-laned village Brownrigg's Division was too far away to help them, while the Guard's Brigade was not happily situated. Had Walpole cleared the heights and brought up his artillery, it would have been scarcely possible for the 1st Division, or the greater part of it, not to have fallen into his hands, because he could then have replied to the fire which at its leisure was decimating his advance from Netton-hill, and have directed at the same time (supposing he had massed the guns of one Division), a plunging fire on the bridge over which the whole of Brownrigg's Division was obliged to pass on a narrow front. Here was a critical moment. Sir John Michel was down in the village hastening the march of his columns. The 2nd Brigade continued to hold the ridges above with tenacity. Fighting continuously from lane to lane, the 1st Division crossed the river, defended by the rearguard, and continued its march up the heights between Durnford and Woodford, extending below the ridges, so as to keep as much as possible under cover. Over the bridge of Woorford came they, dusty and animated, while the rattle of musketry in the lanes seemed to produce a most exhilarating effect on the inhabitants of the villages. The coolness with which the 2d Battalion, of the 17th, the 1st Provisional Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, and the 16th held the line of reatreat was admirable; but where all did so well it is not invidious to say that the Rifle Brigade, emulous of the laurels won by the 4th Battalion of the 60th in this campaign, displayed an excellence as light infantry which cost them dearly. The Royal South Down again showed itself an excellent regiment.

When the 2nd Brigade had crossed the river the London Scottish and the Artists', who are said to draw the fire of the enemy in capital style, lined the banks, supported by the Wiltshire Volunteers and eventually reinforced by a battalion of the Guards. The Prince of Wales came up with the retreating rearguard, and crossed the Bridge just as Nicolson's Sappers were advancing to blow it up as soon as the last man had crossed. His Royal Highness, much sunburnt and dusty too, reined up by a gateway as part of the 3rd and the 2nd Brigades march along the road. At about 10 minutes past 11 the bridge was blown up, ten minutes being allowed for its repair from the time that the rear guard of the Southern Army withdrew from banks. Once across, the Divisions of Brownrigg and Horsford were touching, and Walpole's army was brought face to face with a very awkward problem. Whatever measures he would have adopted for its solution cannot be known. There was a fierce musketry fight going on across the river as the enemy sought to repair the bridge, and higher up, at Great Durnford, where Michel seem to have re-crossed a part of his force, there raged another, but a smaller combat. Michel's infantry, extending itself rapidly by the hedgerows of the village and by the banks of the stream, kept up an incessant fire on Walpole's advance, whose force appeared in line upon the hill close above. The Duke of Cambridge who had been watching the passage of the river and the defence of Woodford, mounted with his staff to the hill on the left bank, which commands the course of the stream, where he was joined by the Prince of Wales, who appeared very greatly interested in the stirring spectacle and in the ex cution of the retreat, or whatever else it may be called without offence to the Southern Army. At 11-40 Michel, with his guns still active, halted his column and awaited the course of action of his enemy; and the musketry encounter was still sharp along the Avon by Woodford when the "cease firing" was sounded, and the Umpire Staff assembled on Netton-hill. It was about midday. The usual wall of circumvallation around the Umpire Staff was drawn, and Generals came flocking from all sides to argue their cases or to hear the decision. The conference was long, and it is said by outsiders rather stormy. One irreverent farmer, who was repulsed by a sentry in his attempts to get inside, declared his belief that the soldiers were put there to keep out the country magistrates, lest they should fine the Generals for using bad language. But decision there was none, and certainly Sir John Michel and Sir Robert Walpole were ready to admit the points urged by each, and were complimentary to each other while each maintaining in the main the correctness of his own views. In what the French call the *peripeties* of the engagement there would have been, no doubt, very considerable loss inflicted on Michel's army, supposing always that Walpole could have brought his infantry where he did. The light cavalry would have been placed at the wrong side of the stream, and a portion of them must have been sacrificed, and great part of Glyn's Brigade would have come to what is vulgarly called "grief." But the Avon was crossed, Michel had the Salisbury road, the 2nd Division threatening the lines of Wolpole's communications, though Walpole argues, with some reason, that as his is the Defending Army, he has all England for his base, except the part occupied by the enemy and their line of communication. Michel's Staff maintain that it would have been impossible for the Northern Army to have molested them in crossing the Avon, but that they stole a march on the Southerners by moving before the time agreed upon. The origin of much trouble was Michel's disregard of the paper force at Wilton when he crossed the Wiley last week and attacked Wishford. It was decided that he should not have done so; therefore it was impossible for him to have rightfully occupied the ground which he did on Monday, and Yarnbury Castle being in the hands of Walpole at the close of the day it was conceived necessary to put Michel's army in a defensive instead of an offensive position on Monday morning. But meantime, without Walpole's knowing it, the Southerners received reinforcements, and the 9,000 men who were supposed to hold Salisbury and Wilton, were driven out, and these two places fell into the hands of Michel's supports. It was interesting, and nearly always edifying, to listen to the discussions between the Staff officers and others outside the Umpires' circle, and to observe the keenness with which they discussed various points connected with the movements of the day. There was a considerable assemblage of the curious; the "Yeomanry Dukes," as they are called, peers and commoners, mustered in force; and there was a fair contingent of visitors in carriages, and many more in humble vehicles and on horseback. The old soldiers formed a strong squadron all of themselves—Lord Melville, General Lawrenson, General Wardlaw, General Little, General Lysons, General A. Gordon, and Colonels Conolly, Light, Elliot, and hosts of others of equal and less degree, and Sir W. Codrington, who never misses a chance of attending where soldiers congregate. Mr. Cardwell, who has followed the Manœuvres very sedulously, and Sir H. Storks were on the field all day. The Duke of Beaufort and his sons, the Earl of Pembroke and his brothers, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and hosts of the county gentry were present, some of them touched deeply by the condition of the hares, which ran like mad all over the Downs, and will be better for coursing than eating for some time to come. As for partridges and turnips, these have been sad times. The one may recover and become fit to be killed and eaten, the others will be heard of only in the claims for compensation. But it may be some small consolation to think that the armies which caused these injuries did it for the public good, and that to them are not added the blazing villages and corn stacks, and the pigs of the finest breed running about with their throats cut, which Sydney Smith imagined amid the other horrors, to the rustic mind, of a real invasion. Whatever the strategical merits of the rival Generals may be, in what looked to be a game of cross purposes (to-day), it cannot be denied that, as a spectacle, it was the prettiest afforded by the campaign. Odd things happened—many things impossible in war occurred—but as one of the foreign officers observed to-day (and they all followed the movements with much interest), "the bullet is a great master in tactics, and its voice teaches unmistakeably." This is not the place to speak of the advance made by officers since last year, but competent judges declare that it is most marked and decided. The great fault, in the judgment of foreign critics as well as in that of the more advanced officers of our own new school, is the use of dense formations and the terrible time taken by the most distinguished regiments in their deployments.

To-morrow will